

Public Libraries

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The Public Library: "A Leaven'd and Prepared Choice."*

Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, vice-librarian, Buffalo public library

Last evening's jesting pretense that the party from the United States had stopped on the border and removed the boundary line to bring it with them here, into the very Canadian capital, was not quite all a jest. The American library association is itself a witness that though the boundary line firmly and clearly defines the limits of rule of the two countries, in some great and essential things, some

"Glories of our blood and state," it need not, it does not, even divide, still less alienate, the two peoples.

It is one of the worthiest, most auspicious foundations of the American library association that it is, and has ever been, continental, not national, in its sympathy and membership. Within its circle "all who profess and call themselves" English-speaking may unite their best thought and their best endeavor for this important public service.

There are many fundamental library principles that are common to both countries and your program committee has intended to arrange the program and discussions to take account of these, leaving to other and minor meetings such things as are national or local in their bearing. The committee has wished to transcend all division by boundary lines. By so much the jest was fact.

The attempt has been made to stand away from detail of all sorts so far that it may be possible to see the library

world as "a world" indeed, "a whole of parts," as a system of members, each member distinct, yet, by virtue of the very peculiarities which constitute its distinctness, contributing to the unity of the whole.

We shall fail to see the library world thus, as a world, as a whole, unless amid the mass of facts, of experiences, of needs, of adaptations, involved we can finally discern and seize upon the true center, the truly dominant thing.

If we could once see the true center as the center, and the mass of detail taking ordered place about it; if we could once perceive the dominant that should surely rule, and lesser matters in due subjection to that rule, then from the obvious things ever before our eyes, and only too familiar, by that very familiarity made difficult to apprehend, the library might all at once appear as an entity, as a clear conception. So the forest becomes visible to the artist's eyes; the forest, formed of trees, but never really seen until all at once in the vision of the forest the trees are lost to sight.

Some modes of thought, some phrases of expression which have been used, are those which the philosopher has weighed and clarified for his own carefully measured statements. Do not smile at my temerity, and on the other hand do not be in the least alarmed. I ventured but a little way and you will not be called to go far into the philosopher's country under my lead. Even if one be no swimmer it is an experience to venture out, with careful balance, feeling for secure foothold upon the solid bed, even a little way into a mighty stream whose full mid-current would sweep over one's head. One gets out of even so limited

*The presidential address at Ottawa meeting of A. L. A., June 27.

an adventure a sense of the sweep of the river, feels the embrace and pull of the current, stoops to drink a little of the clear, bright, deep waters, ever thereafter to thirst for deeper draughts and to long for strength and mastery to plunge into and breast the full stream.

In trying to find warrant for my own thoughts and ordered and lucid statement for them I have sought and consulted certain books, and some of them were too hard for my full reading. I shall not further acknowledge my debt now, but, once more departing from precedent for such address, I shall list them for print, at the end of the address.

In the wish to find the center or dominant of the library world it would be presumptuous for me to dogmatize and say, "Lo here! this is the point," or "Behold! this is the principle." In the very name of the institution which we are talking about there are two elements joined—public, and library—and it seems quite obviously proper to try the first as the center.

Perhaps the application which follows might repel some as narrow, as exclusive of any but a single type of libraries. The principle itself may, however, be made to apply to the entire library world by recognizing as "public" all libraries which are not private, and by defining public anew as applied to each group or type of libraries, always letting it include all those individuals for whose use and pleasure the library is maintained.

What does "public" signify in Canada and the United States? What but all the people of these two great experiments in democratic society? Pray note that I say society, not government. An excursion into discussion of the latter might involve dabbling in the stream of politics which would threaten dangers far more imminent, for me, than philosophy promised. To consider democratic society for a few moments very simply is a less hazardous matter.

What is any society but a "world" again, a whole, in which the great thing that matters is the level and fullness of mind that is reached through the diversi-

ties of complete development and perfection of the individual members which compose it?

The level of value and happiness for the whole can only be raised by raising the condition of the individuals and, on the other hand, that individuality is the most complete, of most real, felt value to itself, which contributes to the perfection of the whole, because it is only thus that the individual is conscious of having done his utmost.

Why try to say it again when the philosopher has said it so exactly?

What a man really cares about—so it seems to me—may be described as making the most of the trust he has received. He does not value himself as a detached and purely self-identical subject. He values himself as the inheritor of the gifts and surroundings which are focussed to him and which it is his business to raise to their highest power. The attitude of a true noble, one in whom *noblesse oblige* is a simple example of what, *mutatis mutandis*, all men feel. The man is a representative, a trustee for the world, of certain powers and circumstances. And this cannot fail to be so. For suffering and privations are also opportunities. The question for him is how much he can make of them. This is the simple and primary point of view, and also, in the main, the true and fundamental one. It is not the bare personality or the separate destiny that occupies a healthy mind. It is the thing to be done, known and felt; in a word, the completeness of experience, his contribution to it, and his participation in it.

At every point the web of experience is continuous; he cannot distinguish his part from that of others, and the more he realizes the continuity the less he cares about the separateness of the contribution to it. * * * It is impossible to overrate the co-operative element in experience.

Does it not appear, then, that the highest possible service to the public is service to the individual, in giving to the individual stimulus and opportunity for the fullest, most diverse, most perfect development, creating thus a world the more enriched, the more unified, in that each of its members has rich powers, functions and experience of his own?

But the crux is to come. A people, a society, is made up of individuals of diverse tastes and powers, but it includes very many who are far short of being

fully alive to the powers which they may possess. If the span of such lives passes thus, if no stimulus, no illumination reaches them, life will be uninspired, unfruitful of much service, or much joy. It will not be life at its full, nor "the soul at its highest stretch."

It is not always afar from our own doors that such things happen. President Eliot says, "Do we not all know many people who seem to live in a mental vacuum—to whom, indeed, we have great difficulty in attributing immortality, because they have so little life except that of the body?"

From such conditions not only individuals but all society suffers. As a spot of un nourished, inactive tissue in a human body is a host ready to receive any one of many forms of disease, so in the body politic individuals not fulfilling their utmost best are soil made ready for all manner of social and political ills.

The time may come when society will recognize that many social and political ills are partly its own neglect, and call not for more restrictions, for more stringent laws and severer sentences, but rather for more carefully and universally given opportunity.

Listen once more to the philosopher:

"The more highly differentiated the individuals composing a society, the more complete becomes the social bond between them. A man who feels that he is rendering to the community a service at once indispensable and only to be performed by himself, will have come near to fulfilling his part in the highest attainable scheme of social harmony."

If this be true, then there seems clear warrant for saying that the community, for its own sake, has a vital interest in trying to secure for each individual the most effective opportunity not only for discovering what his distinct contribution may be, but also for developing his power to render that contribution most completely.

Does the community anywhere concern itself to give such opportunities? Democratic society has recognized its necessity to give a certain amount of knowledge and training by means of its

schools. It is beginning to make the experiment of giving a certain amount of skill to earn a livelihood. This teaching is done in classes and a class is made up of individuals of similar knowledge and attainments, and to them is given general and identical information which tends to produce like results. The community has need for unlikeness, for individuals who can render unique service.

The community can never decide what the special individual aptitude may be. No living soul can discover for another. The "power to become" is innate and must make its own response to the stimulus which is capable of affecting it.

It is true that the universe is a great battery incessantly sending an infinity of calls of infinitely varied messages. But the receiving operator may be asleep, he may never come within range. The universe is very wide. The range of experience of all is narrow, of some pitifully narrow.

Because of lack of opportunity to see, to do, to know, to feel, it is not exaggeration to say that multitudes live a half-alive existence, never useful to their possible limit, never happy to their full, for happiness is "felt perfection."

From the beginning of time some men have received their messages, found their work, given their service, lived life to the full and laid it down with a will. The record of these men and their accomplishment, of man's great adventure to find himself, has been written by many hands, and that record is literature.

Arnold says, "To know ourselves and the world we have, as a means to this end, to know the best that has been thought or said in the world," and "Literature may mean everything written or printed in a book."

The library is the reservoir of literature, a collection of books, but it is something more, "it comes to have identity, a self of its own beyond the sum of all its books, when by the fusing of the whole under the vital power of the minds that gather and order it, it becomes, in the Shakespearean phrase embodied in my title, "A leaven'd and preparéd choice"

The library is the one place where time and space are set at naught. It is the microcosm of the universe.

Here all the wonders of nature are flashed back from the mirrors of eyes that have beheld them.

Here India, and the Arctic and the isles of the sea are as close at hand as Niagara.

Here Archimedes' lever, Giotto's circle, Newton's apple, Palissy's furnace, Jacquard's loom, Jamie Watt's tea-kettle, Franklin's kite are cheek by jowl with the last Marconigram.

Here the fate of Aristides, of Columbus, of Gordon, is as clear to read as the doings of yesterday in Chicago.

The record of what happened at Thermopylæ, at Lucknow, at the Alamo, receives beside it the tale of the courage that rose as the Titanic sank.

What Buddha and Socrates and Jesus taught answers the cry and strengthens the heart of doubt and pain to-day.

The library is the great whispering gallery of noble deeds and, catching a whisper,

"The youth replies, I can,"

and goes forth.

The library is haunted with visions of beauty that Plato, that Michael Angelo, that Shelley saw—the youth exclaims "I see!" and follows his lure.

The library is almost never the goal but to many it may be the starting point whence they go forth "to strength and endeavor, love and sacrifice, the making and achievement of souls."

The public for whom the library exists has little conception or comprehension of its power. How shall such publicity as will give this knowledge of it be given?

Such publicity should make clear the larger aspects of the library's service, showing that the life of any society is "an indivisible inheritance" and the welfare of all made or marred by the condition and service of each one. Therefore the library should be equipped to be universal in its appeal and service, a public necessity for individual use.

Books are the treasure to be gathered for its work. What shall be the princi-

ples of buying? How create the "leaven'd and prepared choice"?

Books are the medium of appeal, the stuff of human knowledge, experience and wisdom stored by means of the printed leaf. The extent to which each individual shares in the stored treasure of the race-mind is, in its sum, the measure of public safety and happiness and the starting-point for service. How show, how make known the attraction and stored power of books?

The members of the staff are instruments of the highest elaboration and most delicate adjustment. The requisite quality of service can only be rendered under fit conditions. It is not a matter of knowledge, conscience and will solely, it is a matter of these things *plus* insight, sympathy and response. Exhaustion, or an approach to it, discouragement from lack of appreciation, are like a ground wire for loss of power. Body, mind and spirit are involved in this service.

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The Efficiency of the Library Staff and Scientific Management*

Adam Strohm, assistant-librarian, Detroit public library

In conversing one day with the superintendent of one of our local industries where the library is maintaining a station, I learned something of the many provisions devised by the welfare department of the organization as conducted by the social secretaries of the company. From my tour of inspection I have a vivid recollection of attractive dining rooms, an indoor gymnasium with an up-to-date swimming pool, office or laboratory for a medical attendant to administer first aid and attend to accidents of more or less serious nature, architectural plans, free of charge, for prospective home builders, a well selected book collection of popular and technical character, presided over by a representative of the public library, which institution also arranges for bi-weekly noon lectures on popular and instructive topics. On my commending the humanitarian spirit animating the management of the company, the prompt response came: "That element enters only as incidental in our policy. It is all a matter of business. We must hold our organization intact. It is important to retain our skilled workmen and we must make it worth their while to remain with us."

If it has been found to be good policy to provide for the contentment and welfare of the human units in an organization where, after all, a large part of the day's work is rather mechanical and of fixed standards, how vastly more important it must be to give a close, generous consideration to the happiness and comfort of the personnel in a library system where the personal service is of paramount importance, where the physical and mental vitality is under constant pressure, where improvement in the day's work is always exacted and where the result yielded to the individual effort is uncertain and often undemonstrable.

In the case of library service, humani-

tarian regard should weigh equally with considerations of statistics and output, inasmuch as library work is a service for humanity and its welfare. Those entrusted with the management of libraries may well remember the maxim that "as we do, we teach," which applied to library conditions may lead us to conclude that whatsoever is done to promote the happiness and best instincts of the rank and file in a library organization will result directly in instilling in the public service, rendered by them, a spirit of sympathy, ready regard of the rights and needs of the public, and an eagerness to serve loyally. Any library management conceived and executed in this spirit may be depended upon for achievements in what is really *library economy*.

I'll endeavor to formulate some suggestions toward effecting such results, and I can harbor but feelings of satisfaction should I be advised later that they have already been practically realized in some institutions.

The question of how to maintain and increase the efficiency of the staff might well be approached from two angles—the physical and the mental conservation of forces.

Luther H. Gulick makes the statement that "there are conditions for each individual under which he can do the most and the best work. It is the business of those in charge of others to ascertain these conditions and to comply with them."

We hear so much in our day about scientific management that we may be led to begin inquiring skeptically if its value is not exaggerated in the interests of professional organizers, systematizers, etc.

No working chart for computing the energy of a mental effort or for the increase of its productiveness has as yet been devised, but none of us will deny the need of a working plan for the day's work. Else we drift.

According to the new doctrine as laid down by H. N. Casson, "there is no such thing as unskilled labor, there is an intelligent method for every accomplishment. Scientific management does not

*Read before the A. L. A. at Ottawa, June 29.

mean frenzied production. On the contrary, it individualizes the workman, it means the better ordering of the work for the best interests of both individual and the service. Consequently, it provides for recreation as well as for work. It insists that the individual shall not sag so far down at the end of the day's work that he will not recuperate." This concerns not only expended energy but misdirected energy.

The day's schedule should be so arranged that work requiring the highest mental effort be assigned to the most fruitful hours of the individual, the work so distributed that each individual performs the task he can best do and is most worthy of his highest skill.

Pride in the work under your hand, the sense of doing something worth while, generates the spirit of loyalty and happiness which reckons, not so much with the written library regulations as with the unwritten law of the service to stand by cheerfully as long as needed.

During the recent years I spent in the East, it was my privilege to become intimately acquainted with one of the most distinguished engineers our country produced during the last half-century. One day, when I had occasion to call upon this gentleman, I was directed to proceed from his office to one of the noisiest departments of his extensive mills. There I finally located him seated on an anvil watching taciturnly the moving throng of busy mechanics. I learned afterwards that the lifelong habit of this philosophic engineer was to emerge from his secluded office and enter the quarters where "the wheels go round." There he would in his quiet manner ask shrewd questions and enter into conversation with any one whose task or skill attracted him. It is on behalf of the rank and file in the library world that I draw upon this recollection of an industrial organization noted for its resources and efficiency. Invite the confidence of every member of the staff, welcome suggestions, allow your assistants to voice the conclusions their experience and service bring home to them, listen with sympathy to suggestions prompted by loyalty and

daily pondering. There are times when we may well forget our official gradings, when it will prove profitable to learn from the members of the crew how our theories stand the test.

The question of hours, salaries and vacations can be answered only in a general way. The gauge by which we examine the running of the human machinery entrusted to us should be read with sympathy, and we should set a pace that we can hold the entire day or the working period of a normal life. Speaking for our own institution, we adhere to the 42-hour weekly schedule with provision for a weekly half-holiday. Even- ing work should certainly never exceed the number three in any one week, and personally I'm leaning toward the more desirable two evenings a week. Where a special evening force is employed the recommendation, of course, does not apply.

The rest rooms and the kitchenette are now so generally established as to be past the stage of argument. These rest-rooms should be well equipped and no niggardly considerations should stand in the way of making them neat, airy and inviting in order to afford comfort and relaxation. The appearance and atmosphere of the rest-room should banish the dull sense of drudgery and evoke the gentler side of life.

The half-holiday and vacation should be provided, not so much because a faithful servant has earned a rest, but because without it life means living at a low level, with the certain result of deadening one's faculties, ambition and alertness, whereas these should all grow with one's experience and work. Certainly a month's vacation in the course of a year is a minimum respite in any professional activity of confined nature and mental concentration. We must consider the weight of the statement made by Luther H. Gulick, that "growth is predominantly a function of rest and that the best work that most of us do is not in our offices or at our desks, but when we are wandering in the woods, or sitting quietly with undirected thoughts." Those who are entrusted with the responsibility of su-

pervising the daily toil of others should so govern that each individual remains "master of his own work and not its slave."

Just a few words as to the rate of compensation prevailing in the library profession today. In so far as the city of Detroit is concerned, the scale of wages now in operation and adopted some three years ago, was based on the salaries paid in the public schools, which seems a fitting arrangement, inasmuch as our public library is an outgrowth of, and, as to the appointment of trustees, still under the control of, the municipal board of education. The professional training and executive skill required in a librarian of today makes it seem reasonable that his or her compensation should be fairly at par with the salaries paid in other city departments where professional training is among the requisites, such as department of city engineer, city attorney, municipal museum, superintendent of public instruction, principal of a high school, etc. Our salary schedule based upon the schedule applying to principals and teachers in our local public schools operates in parts as follows:

Heads of departments to receive the same pay as principals of eight-room schools.

Branch librarians to receive the same pay as principals of seven-room schools.

First assistants to heads of departments to receive a salary corresponding with that of assistants to principals of schools. In the same manner the schedule applies to the rank and file, promotions being given semi-annually, based on seniority and service record.

That this regulation would apply satisfactorily in other municipalities is questionable, as may be deduced from a statement made by one congressman, who in discussing the salaries paid the school teachers in the city of Washington, remarked with blunt sympathy that "the policemen were paid more to crush the skulls of the children in Washington than the teachers were paid for putting something into them."

To maintain the efficiency of the library staff it is necessary not only to consider the welfare of the individual

during his working hours, but to provide such material regard for his day's toil that his vitality and enjoyment of life may be conserved by having the means to afford the necessary comfort and social status consistent with our profession.

To consider the importance of personal appearance, neatness in dress in our service with the public is simply to recognize the point of view of the library patron whose opinion is worth while, and how are we to exact this showing of, "fine front" if we do not defray the cost thereof?

It is difficult, if not physiologically unsound, to speak about the mental conservation of the library staff apart from its physical maintenance, but in considering the former I would invite your attention to what Mr P. W. Goldsbury so aptly calls "the recreation through the senses." Mr Goldsbury remarks, "the importance of our understanding, the wide range of the functions of our senses, the influence of our surroundings, and the manner in which they react on our minds." He illustrates his point by quoting the saying that "for horses the hardest road out of London is the most level one. There are no hills to climb and descend, and the tired horse has no chance to rest one set of muscles while another works. Monotony produces fatigue; and because this particular road is one dead, monotonous level, more horses give out on it than on any other road leading out of London." Irresistibly the moral of the canvas before us breaks in upon our individual sense of self-preservation and our responsibility for the welfare of others. For economic as well as for humanitarian reasons it behooves us to so apportion the day's work that one's senses are exercised one after another and through interchange of duties and tasks, not only one's body but one's mind is given a variety of exercise and impressions. The rotation of duties every two hours in departments where direct service with the public is given will, I believe, be found to afford some relaxation and wholesome change

to attendants on duty, especially so if the change affords the alternative of stationary position and moving about.

We all know how one's mind, spirit, eye, even nerves, are affected by objects within our vision, the feeling of depression that benumbs us when our eyes rest on dingy colors and ugly outlines, when we dwell in gloomy quarters or poorly ventilated rooms. Architects and librarians will find that the efficiency of the human machinery housed within the library walls will be maintained at its best if beautiful effects in color and design of interior decorations are features of the library equipment, if daylight is abundant, furnishings tasteful, atmospheric conditions invigorating—let us sometimes have even the fragrance and color-play of flowers. The capacity of our senses for higher development is nourished by the stimulus from the outside world which brings to us, often unconsciously, mental and physical refreshment and recreation. The occasional relaxation in the day's work contributes to a reasonable mental and physical balance, even the occasional conversation during working hours may well be tolerated, certainly any undue restriction thereof will do more harm than good.

I trust that in siding with the authority just quoted and submitting to you these considerations I will not be charged with implying that "work is to take secondary place." To the contrary, it is by consideration of the little things, by modulating adverse factors, by dealing in a common sense manner with the conditions surrounding our physical and mental field of daily toil that we may be able to restore the energy that we expend and not only maintain but increase our efficiency.

Our stock in trade, our best assets in library work, are the joy of the work and the happiness of the individual. The response from each one of us to the call for ever more faithful and efficient service will come with a hearty good will if our strength be protected—our altruistic visions given time and leisure to go wool-gathering.

It Is Enough

The following came from a live university professor of the first water recommending a prospective library-school student:

My dear Sir:

There is a young lady in this town who has decided to take the library course at ——. Her name is Miss ——. She asked me this morning to write to you on her behalf. I don't know just what she expects me to say, but I think she wants me to vouch for her mental and moral character, being under the impression, apparently, that the library school pays attention to such things. I hereby certify that she is all right. It will work no permanent injury to your precious library school to put her name on the rolls. She is a graduate of —— college and has led a reputable life these many years. I must not omit to add that she is one of the pillars of the missionary society of the local—church, and that she does not believe in scratching the (republican) ticket, her father being the local postmaster. Though possibly not relevant to the matter in hand, I may also mention that she is a good student and a great reader. With apologies for this intrusion on your time, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Yours very respectfully,

Was it Chesterton who said, "Oh, yes, always we must joke—we must joke or our reputation will suffer"?

French Novels

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Perhaps one of the most difficult subjects for the consideration of the librarian of a free public library in a large city is the selection of French books and periodicals.

For many years I have made this my special study and have discovered at last a guide which if not perfect is at least as perfect as we may expect. It has the disadvantage of being in French, but probably all librarians have within reach the power of translating whatever is necessary. All bibliographies unaccompa-

nied by periodical publications which bring them up to date are practically worthless for this purpose.

The book which all libraries should possess is "Romans a Lire et Romans a Proscrire," by the Abbe Louis Bethleem. It is published at Lille, France, but can be procured through agents in Paris or New York.

It consists of an honest survey of all the novels of which the titles appear in a recognized list of publications. The excellent index enables the reader to discover the criticism sought.

The periodical publication which brings this up to date is entitled "*Romans Revue*." It is now in the fifth year; it covers all French publications, including books of science, cheap series and has an excellent feature, long reviews of French periodical publications.

The publishers have been good enough to send me some specimens which I shall be happy to send to any inquirer as long as they last. Yours truly,

WILLIAM BEER, Librarian.

Howard memorial library, New Orleans.

Wire Stitching

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Will you allow me to make a suggestion, based on the fact that in common with many acquaintances I do not buy periodicals, unless under extreme temptation, because of the difficulty of reading them?

The wire stitching of modern periodicals makes it very difficult and uncomfortable to read them, and magazine readers who frequent public libraries would, I am sure, be highly appreciative if the librarian caused the wire stitches to be removed and had the sections stitched together so that they would open freely. Very truly,

CEDRIC CHIVERS.

The Amerika-Institut

Answering an inquiry as to what is the *Amerika-Institut*, the following answer has been secured:

The *Amerika-Institut* is a German government institution opened the first

of January, 1911, for the purpose of promoting cultural relations between Germany and the United States. It has particular charge of the international exchange carried on in this country under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, copyright relations, question of translations and distributing of literature. It gives information about the American conditions to German inquirers and about German conditions to inquirers in this country. It is located at the Royal library and has itself a library of 8,000 volumes.

Good library doctrine

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

The words from one of the Springfield reports, printed opposite the title page of the last St. Louis report, and there credited to the present librarian at Springfield, Mr H. C. Wellman, were written by his predecessor, Mr J. C. Dana. They contain good library doctrine, which has been consistently acted upon in Springfield and elsewhere by both these gentlemen, although it has been unnecessary for both to give it voice in the same words.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Librarian.

Shaw! Not Becket!

Among things queer, quaint and curious, I have recently found in an accredited list of poetry for memorizing the following entry: "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," by Thomas a' Becket. It was not a Missouri library either.

A MISSOURI LIBRARIAN.

McClure's Magazine

Libraries that bind McClure's magazine should note that the numbers of the current volume have part of the reading matter printed on advertising pages. Therefore, very careful collation will be required when the volume is prepared for the bindery.

A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON BINDING.

[The above periodical is not alone in this way of doing.]

Public Libraries

MONTHLY - EXCEPT AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Library Bureau	- - - - -	Publishers
M. E. AHERN	- - - - -	Editor
Subscription	- - - - -	\$2 a year
Five copies to one library	- - - - -	\$8 a year
Single number	- - - - -	25 cents
Foreign subscriptions	- - - - -	\$2.25 a year

Entered as second-class matter May 17, 1896, at the Post office at Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1897.

By the rules of the banks of Chicago an Exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or post-office money orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at regular rates.

A new start.—Vacation is over, the long stretch of the year in library work has begun and the best opportunity of the year is at hand. This may be the year for the new building, for an increase in salary, for the recognition of faithfulness that has been so long in coming, for the extension of the work to the schools, the factory, the shops, many new homes, for the disappearance of the mists that have so often clouded an otherwise beautiful surrounding, for many, many deferred hopes and plans to materialize. So let us be ready, be expectant, be enthusiastic, be faithful, be on good terms honestly with ourselves and all those about us and above all, let us be cheerful!

The library and the municipality.—The most excellent report of Dr. Bostwick of the committee on "Government of American libraries and their relation to municipalities," was a most comprehensive and effective presentation of that subject, and A. L. A. headquarters ought to have it reprinted in thousands and sent

into every state and province for distribution among library authorities. It was a matter for deep feeling that the discussion of the report was confined to a pother by some members of the council, as to whether serious danger in library management did not lurk in saying public libraries are an integral part of public education.

Program of A. L. A.—There were unusually interesting papers at the A. L. A. meeting this year. The addresses were nearly all of a high order—it could not have been otherwise with the material at hand. There was an unusual number of the younger members called on to speak and they met the situation adequately. The special speakers from outside the A. L. A. were the best that could be had. The addresses of welcome and responses thereto were most felicitous. One has only to read the resolutions passed by a rising vote to realize the high pressure of cordiality that prevailed.

The only criticism that could be offered would be in regard to the putting off again the consideration of some problems that have been for some time in the way of real interest on the part of the rank and file of the associations, and which are largely to blame for the continued division of the association into so many side lines. The matter of passing on the business of the Executive board and the recommendations of the Council was delayed again this year until the last afternoon when the social amenities had the stage and when there was neither time nor place to offer or sustain objection to proposed action.

The new president, Mr. Legler, had already taken a stand in previous years in favor of a change in the constitution which would alter affairs somewhat and

it is hoped that now he has the ordering of affairs somewhat in his own hands, he will give the other side a chance to be heard at least.

Personality—The emphasis in most of the addresses at Ottawa was laid on personality. Speakers might talk of methods, might present plans and possibilities of work, pleas for better salaries even, but always the note of personality was taken as the ultimate necessity without which all the rest were as nothing. The president, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Dr Vincent, Dr Robertson, Prof McNaughton, and most of the other speakers sooner or later in their addresses came to the point where the *sine qua non* was personality.

This is a truth which can not be driven home too frequently, that whatever the physical aspects of the library, whatever the preparation of the librarian or staff, without the right conception of the demands of the situation, a personal acceptance of the same and a sincere desire for their right presentation, the library and its claims will be stultified.

A loss to Chicago public library

The Chicago public library has lost one of the oldest and most valuable members of its staff by the death on August 23 of Charles A. Larson, assistant reference librarian and latterly chief of the division of publications. Mr Larson's remarkably developed faculties for research, combined with persistence and industry made him an ideal reference worker and one who had made himself well nigh indispensable to the large clientèle of that department. He entered the service as a page in 1891 and progressed steadily to positions of importance and responsibility, in all of which he proved equal to his task, and showed a capacity for growth and development which would in time have given him a high place in the profession.

Resignation of Secretary Shepard of the N. E. A.

The resignation of Mr Irwin Shepard as secretary of the National education association will bring a note of regret to all who have come in contact with him at N. E. A. meetings, either professionally or personally. "A gentleman of the old school," with a tremendous faculty for detail, and knowledge gained from long experience and study of the affairs of the N. E. A., the power of remembering places, people and events, Mr Shepard has been an ideal secretary for a large voluntary organization. Storm and stress have many times beat across his path, but unfailing courtesy, impartial treatment, just and kindly consideration, have stood him as a protection against any injury to himself or the work in which he was engaged.

At the time the office of the permanent secretary was created there was some question as to whether the association could afford a \$4,000 secretary with offices and clerical staff. The permanent fund at that time was \$64,000. In the 14 years during which Mr Shepard conducted the office, an average of \$9,000 a year was added to the funds of the association. During that period 30 committees of investigation were granted appropriations for their expenses and most of their reports have been published and supplied to members. The annual volume of proceedings has grown in size and cost, convention and department expenses have increased and many new lines of association work have been added, and yet not a cent of addition to the annual dues of \$2, which was fixed 41 years ago. Surely, with such a record as that, a secretary may retire, full of honors and years of satisfactory work, having, as Secretary Shepard certainly has, the greatest esteem and good will of all with whom he has come in contact.

The library department of the N. E. A. and library work in general, have always received the utmost consideration and all assistance possible at the hands of Secretary Shepard and whatever the future of that work in the educational association, its first establishment and con-

tinued existence with whatever degree of success that has attended it, are due largely to the efforts of Mr. Shepard.

Concerning Social and Civic Material

To insure the largest usefulness to the community the library will need to render a special service in connection with material provided regarding social, civic, and health and education topics which have to do with local conditions.

The average attractively written and lavishly illustrated magazine article usually fails to state or not infrequently misstates the fundamental factors in the successful application of the idea. On the other hand the progress of events is such that even articles or books from authoritative sources may easily be out of date within a year or so, or at any rate such publications may omit any reference to recently discovered facts of significance when a piece of work is undertaken locally.

Our suggestion then is that so far as possible it be the established policy of the library, to caution club women, civic workers and others who seek information supposed to point to the doing of practical things in the community. With this warning should go if possible the suggestion of the national sources of information which are most likely to be in touch with the latest developments in the doing of practical things. For this purpose those members of the staff who deal with the public should at least know that there is a national organization or a national headquarters for every welfare idea of any significance.

Moreover, it would not be a difficult undertaking to compile a comparatively complete list of such national sources of information. As a foundation for this secure free copies of "What every social worker should know about his own city," and "Inter-relation of social movements," addressing the Sage Foundation, New York City.

Another extensive list of organizations having to do with education may be secured of the Bureau of Education at Washington. The *Brooklyn Eagle Al-*

manac probably contains a more complete list of organizations than any similar publication.

It should also be known that the editors of *The Survey*, 125 East 22d street, New York, endeavor to serve as a clearing house for inquiries regarding any phase of social endeavor.

E. G. ROUTZAHN.

Hyde Park, Chicago.

Report Summaries

The Denver public library has printed a summary, P size, which condenses the most important items from the annual report so that the busy man may get the meat of it so quickly that he has no excuse for laying it aside for some time which usually never comes. For from 1 per cent to 5 per cent of the cost librarians can issue this little postal size report, that will inclose in an ordinary letter and for 999 people in 1,000 will be all they care to read. Many librarians are spending money in printing elaborate reports that might better go into books. In other cases where a few hundred are really needed for people who will study them and want detailed information, it would be a great saving in money and increase in efficiency if they would print these little summaries and omit the big edition of the detailed report which costs more for postage, and being too long to read really does the library less good than the summary. It is a tabloid age.

A Webster Library

West Hartford, Conn., the birthplace of Noah Webster, is without a library. The local chapter of the D. A. R. has undertaken to erect a Noah Webster library, and makes an appeal to the public for large or small donations toward the money necessary for the project. Those who have learned to spell by Webster's aid and those who as Yale alumni are proud of the fact that he was a professor at Yale University, are asked to especially interest themselves. Checks may be drawn in favor of and sent to Mrs James A. Smith, West Hartford, Conn.

American Library Association Proceedings of the Ottawa meeting

Twelve years elapsed between the first meeting of the American Library Association, held in Canada, and the second. That period represented greater and more effective growth in library development than any other similar period in the whole range of the library movement. The Canadian libraries were a negligible quantity at the Montreal meeting in 1900, probably less than half a dozen outside of Montreal being represented at the meeting, and as for the general interest in libraries in Canada, or apparent knowledge of the presence of the library association in Canada, there was no evidence of either. At the meeting in Ottawa more than 100 libraries were represented, while 100 delegates were sent by the Provincial Government of Ontario alone. The Federal Government, the daily press and those social, educational and business concerns touching library work made much of the coming together of the library workers at Ottawa.

In United States a number of ideas have become axioms, that were only suggestions at the time of the former meeting.

The delegates arrived in Ottawa practically in three sections—the librarians from New England, those from New York and the Middle-west party, with Chicago as a starting point. All reported pleasant trips, but the Middle-west party seemed to feel they had rather the best of it. Not for a long time had the travel arrangements been so well planned and carried out. The personal supervision of Mr. Ottenburger removed every chance of mishap and even when the carelessness of some of the travelers as to the hour of leaving Toronto might have caused trouble, the courteous agent arranged every thing so that the dilatory ones were finally picked up and brought in safety and comfort to Ottawa. The stay in Toronto was delightful and only the prospects at Ottawa salved the pain of leaving.

The Chateau Laurier, a magnificent

hotel under control of the G. T. R. R. at Ottawa, was designated headquarters and received the bulk of the delegates, many preferring to be there, crowded as it was, to going to the other hotels, several of which offered good accommodations. A goodly number were at the Albany and the Russell, and many were the guests of friends and acquaintances in the city. The meetings were held in the Russell theatre, which was ample in its accommodations and offered a pleasant and convenient meeting place for the general sessions.

It may be said, without invidious comparison, that this was the best A. L. A. meeting held for many years. It marked a departure from precedent in many ways and no one of them but justified the movement. Those members, who on various occasions had expressed grave doubts of the wisdom of placing a woman in the president's chair, particularly as the meeting was to be held in Canada, were "hard put" to name an administrative officer of the A. L. A. who might be said to have been more effective, more tactful, more impressionable or more desirable than the A. L. A. president of 1912. A welcome feature was the number of new views heard in the papers and discussions.

The many promises of Mr Burpee and other Canadian librarians of a hospitable reception, gracious entertainment and valuable sessions, so far as the local contingents were able to cover matters, were more than fully carried out. The hotel accommodations were above the average that is offered to conventions. In view of the fact that the Chateau Laurier had been opened but three weeks before the convention, the management deserved praise for the comfort, convenience and attention to the wants of the delegates.

A few instances of impatience on the part of some of the guests, on account of the dining-room service reflected more on the good nature and experience, not to say courtesy of the complainant, than it did on the management of the hotel. At no time were the doors closed on anyone who wished to leave the hotel, and often times bystanders could not help but feel

that the reputation of the A. L. A. as a reasonable body, and of individual members as courteous travelers would have been less hurt if the complainant had withdrawn, rather than make a spectacle of himself (for generally it was himself).

The convention opened propitiously on Wednesday evening, with a number of courteous addresses of welcome on the part of the hosts of the occasion: the Hon. G. H. Perley, acting-prime minister, on behalf of the Dominion Government; the acting-mayor, on behalf of the City of Ottawa; the president of the Woman's Canadian club of Ottawa; the minister of agriculture, Hon. Mr. Burrell, as well as Dr. Robertson, who was always a welcome speaker throughout the convention.

The president of the A. L. A., Mrs. Elmendorf, responded on behalf of the association in a few well chosen sentences, emphasizing the fact that the association did not feel it was in a foreign country at all, but simply meeting in its own dominion, as the association had always maintained that the term "American" was continental in its meaning.

Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, made the formal address of the evening for the association, tracing the development of library power through the various stages from the time when he said it was in the hands of Dr. Poole, Mr. Cutter, Dr. Spofford, down to the present time when mechanical organization is seeming to have the center of the stage. Dr. Putnam made a rather extended plea in behalf of library mechanics, asserting that due attention to their value and place in library administration did not necessarily mean the obliteration of the force of personality.

The auditorium of the Russell theatre was full on Thursday morning at nine o'clock, at the opening of the first general session. The president, Mrs. Elmendorf, gave an address that was polished and timely, and characteristic of the woman and her work, in its comprehensiveness, reasonableness and diction. (See page 299.)

Publicity for the sake of information was the topic for the morning, and that

phase of it embracing the librarian's point of view had been given to Tessa L. Kelso of Baker and Taylor Company, New York City, for presentation. Miss Kelso, who has long been a favorite with library audiences, tried to read a formal paper, but so full of her subject was she that her appreciation of the general fitness of things, her natural wit and wisdom led her off from the paper to extemporaneous delivery, much to the hearty enjoyment of her audience. Miss Kelso's address was almost impossible to report. So much was left to the imagination that probably few people in the audience were agreed as to what she had really said, but two main points stood out—librarians are apt to be too much impressed with the solemnity of their tasks and take themselves too seriously. She insisted that 50% of the librarian should be exercised outside the library.

The public's point of view had been assigned to W. H. Hatton, chairman of the Wisconsin free library commission. Mr. Hatton declared that society is required to educate the man of forty just as much as the boy of six. The training of the school is only the beginning of learning how to assimilate knowledge. Public teaching prepares a man to think for himself. The school supplies the intellectual implements for maturer use. It gives him the tools with which he must himself dig for the truth. If he hangs up his diploma as a sort of ornamental spade, the garden of his mind will soon become a waste.

Committee reports

The plan of having committee reports printed before the meeting of the association was followed, and for the most part the work of the committees was presented in this form.

The committee on book binding reported on the difficulty they had with the library editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica. Cloth bound editions are not intended for large libraries. The Chivers binding is to be had on sets obtained directly from that firm. The plan of reinforced binding on fiction and juvenile books has been practically dropped by all publishers, though some sets are kept in

stock in special bindings. The committee has adopted a scheme whereby they expect to have four samples of binding from all the binders in the country and will give their opinion in answer to questions.

In regard to magazine bindings, the committee stated that no one binding was best for all libraries, or for all the requirements of one library.

The committee on book buying was in negotiation with the committee of the American Book Sellers association during the year, with a view to bringing about a better understanding between the book sellers and the libraries. The meeting, in May, 1912, was without any definite results, and it was agreed that the committees report progress to their respective associations and that they submit a report upon the present situation and ask to be allowed to continue the negotiations under way.

The committee on coördination, of which Prof Gould was chairman, presented a symposium containing the opinions of Dr Herbert Putnam, Wm. Coolidge Lane and James L. Gillis, in regard to inter-library loans.

The committee on coöperation with the National education association reported the appointment, for the first time, of a representative of the A. L. A. to speak at the public general session of the N. E. A. meeting in Chicago.

Secretary's report

The secretary's report was an interesting presentation. The receipts from membership fees for 1912 approximated \$6,000. In the preceding six months 11,818 pieces of first class mail had been disposed of and 15,794 pieces of circular matter, in the interests of the A. L. A., were mailed during the same period. The headquarters continues a clearing house for general library information. The extent and character of this work is most interesting. Multigraph articles have been sent out to 175 of the leading papers of the country, several times during the year. A publicity committee has recently been appointed in the hope of securing still greater results. Five articles on A. L. A. for various encyclope-

dias and year books were prepared and the association was listed in the leading reference almanacs and annuals. The work of the publishing board is heavier than ever before in its history. The receipts for 1911 were \$8,502 and for the first five months of 1912, \$6,090. A number of A. L. A. representatives were sent to various conferences during the year.

The necrology list of the secretary recorded the passing of Emma Helen Blair, Wisconsin; Isaac S. Bradley, Wisconsin; Frederick L. Crunden, St. Louis; Irene Gibson, Washington City; Jessie S. Guild, Massachusetts; David L. Kingsbury, Minnesota; Mrs E. N. Lane, Massachusetts; Robins Little, New York; Stella Lucas, Wisconsin; A. L. Peck, New York; Mrs M. A. Saunders, Rhode Island; L. W. Sicotte, Montreal; T. G. Smith, New York; Zu Adams, Kansas; C. A. Farley, Massachusetts; S. B. Griswold, New York; W. E. Parker, Massachusetts.

The report of the trustee of the endowment funds showed an accumulated income of \$7,286; the Carnegie fund, as invested, records \$102,500. The treasurer's report, from January 1 to May 31, showed receipts, \$9,537 and expenditures, \$5,194.

The second general session dealt with the attitude of the public towards libraries and their work. Carl H. Milam, secretary of the Indiana public library commission, made a very sane presentation in the plea for publicity for the sake of support. This is a topic in which there is much danger of artificiality having too great a strain, but Mr Milam's plea was for a business presentation of how the money of the tax payers is spent and what result and product the expenditure will bring to the community.

Walter L. Brown, librarian, Buffalo public library, gave a most interesting and thought-provoking paper on the breadth and limitations of book buying.

Chas. E. McLenegan, librarian of Milwaukee public library, gave one of the most interesting papers of the entire meeting. This was Mr McLenegan's first appearance before an A. L. A. audience, and he came well prepared to meet the

critical who might inquire concerning his right. Mr McLenegan had been a school man for many years before he became librarian at Milwaukee, and his dissertation on the lack of formal education, his praise of school work, which is often criticised, and his thesis that the library is a distinct and active factor in education, was well supported. The library is the "open door," to which he referred, for the thousands who fail to grasp the opportunities on their way through school, based on the axiom that the better part of education is what we give ourselves. The problem of education in the days that are coming is to adjust the machinery, so that lost products of school days shall be lessened.

The field of the library is clear-cut and well defined, to extend the use of books. There are enough who care to use the libraries, if you take away that helpless bewilderment which overcomes those who are cast adrift without rudder or compass upon the sea of books. "Teach the way in which books may be made to yield their treasure."

The last paper of the morning was by Miss Welles of Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, who answered the questions in the title of her paper, "What do the people want?" by saying they want the books that will educate them, using the term educate in its broadest sense.

The last part of the second session was devoted to reports of committees. Mr Hill reported on the deterioration of news-paper, his report showing little, if any progress toward the betterment of material. The committee was continued with instructions to take whatever action seemed to them desirable.

Report on deterioration of paper in newspapers

During the past six months the members of the committee have been in correspondence with publishers regarding the possibility of striking off a few extra copies on a better quality of paper, and Mr Chivers has taken upon himself the duty and responsibility of experimenting with a "cellit" solution prepared especial-

ly for the preservation of newsprint paper.

Mr Chivers stated that he had not used "cellit," the German product, but had made successful experiments with "celestron," an American solution. His investigation proved that the deterioration was due in a large measure to the exposure of the paper to light and air and that by covering the paper with a coating of "cellit" or "celestron" the pores were filled and oxidation prevented. He was afraid, however, that the question of expense would deter most librarians and publishers from dipping the volume page by page in the solution, as suggested in the earlier report of this committee, but expressed the hope that some method would be devised by which it could be used less expensively. Mr Chivers was of the opinion that since oxidation begins at the edges, the life of the paper may be extended from 50 to 75 years if the edges of the bound volume are painted with the solution, and that this treatment could be repeated with the same result. He called special attention to the necessity of binding newspapers as soon as possible after publication so that they need not be long exposed to the air. The desirability of this practice was emphasized by some of the publishers and by Arthur D. Little, the Boston chemist.

Experience has shown that newspapers which were left in the open for a long time in the British Museum were in a very bad condition in the course of four or five years, while newspapers which had been bound for twenty years, of the same kind of paper, were in thoroughly good condition. When cellit is applied quickly, it is not glutinous in any way, and the application is perfectly successful. The spirit evaporates very quickly and leaves a coating upon the edge of the paper.

Mr Chivers said that the temperature in the British Museum does not vary as it does in America, and that humidity has little effect on the paper. It is the light and air themselves which produce early decomposition.

A conference was held some time since with a number of publishers interested in the matter.

The committee on federal and state relations reported activity in support of the parcels post act and recommended that the association endorse the movement for the better safe-guarding of the national archives.

The attention of depository libraries was called to the revision of the printing laws which discusses the amendments in reference to depository libraries.

The report of the committee on library administration submitted a very comprehensive report, giving data from 24 libraries. The completed report, which was not printed, will be presented in the A. L. A. proceedings. This is an important matter that should have serious attention from all kinds of libraries.

The committee on library training had not received its appropriation sufficiently early, nor held a meeting of the committee in which to outline plans, and their report was one of progress.

The committee on public documents called attention to the report of the special commission on economy and efficiency, recommending that the work of distributing documents be centralized in the office of the superintendent of documents in the government printing office; and to the report made by the congressional committee on printing, which was appointed to revise and codify all the laws relating to public printing, distribution and binding of government publications. A bill making radical changes in the general printing act had been formulated by the committee in which the A. L. A. committee was mostly interested.

The third general session was devoted to the discussion of the work of assistants in developing the power of the library. Miss Hazeltine, of the Wisconsin library school, gave a paper on the "Library assistant and the book." Miss Tobitt, librarian of the Omaha public library, presented a paper which was read in her absence on "Ability of assistants to discern the essential qualities of books and the power to give information rather than advice." "The efficiency of the li-

brarian and scientific management" was presented by Adam Strohm, assistant librarian of the Detroit public library. (Mr Strohm's paper appears elsewhere in this number.)

Mr Hadley, librarian of the Denver public library, voiced a feeling that is not uncommon among observers of library administration, that the attitude of library schools toward library work in general, and particularly towards those who present themselves for instruction at the schools, is not conducive to the best results in library administration. The leading thought in library training at present is systematic house-keeping, with too little emphasis, largely due, perhaps, to lack of experience and knowledge on the part of the schools themselves, on the place of the library in and its relations to the municipality. The impossibility of a student receiving from a library school the support which he feels he needs in the construction of his library lore, without passing through the hopper of established outline and curriculum, deters many from entering the schools. Mr Hadley thought the rather superior attitude of the library schools and the iron-clad regulation of the course was a large factor in preventing college trained men of desirable caliber from presenting themselves as candidates for library instruction.

The length of time required for certain mechanical methods is too long in Mr Hadley's opinion, for the ability that most college men possess after their strenuous labor in college courses. He suggested a shortening of some of the mechanical processes, the inclusion of a knowledge of municipal relations and the opportunity for selecting such courses as students might feel the need of.

Mr Brett, of the Cleveland public library, took the opposite ground to most of Mr Hadley's positions, and particularly considered that one year was too short a time in which to specialize in any particular subject without the previous ground work of general technical knowledge.

Mr Anderson, of the New York public library, felt the justice of much of what was said concerning library schools, but

was still of the opinion that until something better is evolved present courses would meet the conditions. The conference of library school faculties and the committee on library school training might find in the present circumstances valuable material for developing better conditions.

The fourth general session, on Monday, July 1, was given over to a Dominion Day program. This was by all odds one of the most interesting meetings of any A. L. A. conference in recent years. It was on an entirely different plane, had a different atmosphere and was, therefore, the more refreshing and interesting to an audience steeped in library lore and library processes for the past year.

Dr J. W. Robertson, chairman of the Canada commission of conservation, was chairman of the day. The most distinguished speaker was Sir Wilfrid Laurier, former Premier of Canada, and in presenting him Dr Robertson spoke of Canada as a domain of great heritages, of lofty aspirations, and of fine ideals, having in Sir Wilfrid Laurier a son worthy of herself.

Seldom, if ever, has a scene of so much spontaneous enthusiasm been witnessed in an A. L. A. meeting as that which was seen when Sir Wilfrid arose to address the audience. For several minutes the applause continued, and from a seat on the stage the scene was well worth admiring. Sir Wilfrid looked the part of the polished aristocrat that he is, and was every inch the embodiment of one's ideal of a shrewd, capable statesman as he stood waiting, bowing and smiling, for quiet to be resumed. Good taste, sound judgment, graceful delivery, sympathetic comprehension and broad, scholarly sentiments marked his address throughout. His words of welcome were cordial and sincere. His references to historical events were wholly in good taste. His recital of Canadian development was without boast. Wit and humor were interspersed as occasion warranted, and his words of prophecy for the future were most inspiring. His closing words were: "We can afford to share the continent and we can be, you Americans, and

we Canadians, the pioneers of a new civilization representative of the twentieth century. We can give to the world an example of friendship without hesitation and with perfect confidence in one another. Come again, come often, the oftener you come the more welcome you will be."

Mrs Elmendorf asked Mr Bowker to reply for the audience. Mr Bowker expressed the gratification of the association that it had received the unbounded hospitality of the Government of Canada and had been welcomed by the man whose name was a synonym throughout the English speaking world for all that is admirable. He referred to the common heritage of the people of Canada and of the United States alike in English literature, and closed by proposing an expression of thanks to the Canadian hosts by a rising vote.

A strong paper on "Conservation of character," by Dr Jas. W. Robertson, chairman of the day, was a plea for greater attention to technical education and a protest against the usurpation by books of the place of administrative ability in agriculture, engineering, manufacturing and so on. It was rather a brave challenge to the book people as to the place of their wares in the scheme of education. Dr Robertson thought, after farming in Canada, the making of homes is the principal occupation.

Dr James Grant gave a short address on some early books in Canada, tracing the development of literature through the early periods of Canadian history.

Prof McNaughton, of MacGill university, gave a ringing address in defense of the book. He referred to the slighting remark of an Englishman about Germany, that it was "a country of d— professors," and asked how it was that Germany had risen to its present greatness from comparative insignificance among the nations of the world. His own idea was that it was largely because she was a nation of professors and believed in the things of the mind. Utilitarianism, he declared, was the chief trouble with education today. He was particularly effective in his protest against the utilitar-

inism which he found in Prof Robertson's address, and denied emphatically the assertion that Canada was most interested in the material things, either from necessity or choice. An educated man, he defined, as one who had relieved every vital stage in the development of mankind.

The atmosphere was a little squally at times during Prof McNaughton's address, but good humor prevailed and the audience was greatly amused as well as interested in the discussion of the two great Canadian educators.

In a graceful speech, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on behalf of the Canadian contingent, presented to the president, Mrs Elmendorf, a gavel made of Canadian wood and Canadian silver, as a memento of her visit to Canada. Mrs Elmendorf responded gracefully, closing with the words, "I hope this will be the only weapon raised to enforce order whenever Canadians and my own countrymen meet in the future."

In the fifth general session the principal speaker was Dr Geo. E. Vincent, president of the university of Minnesota. Dr Vincent conveyed the official greetings of the National education association to the A. L. A. for 1912, and then proceeded to deliver an address which for wit, wisdom, imagery and delight, has seldom, if ever, been equaled by an A. L. A. speaker. He started with a perfect avalanche of pleasantries, delivered as though they were the new born thoughts of the moment, referring facetiously to the world-wide mad rush toward the moving picture exhibitions. The imagination he considered the strongest faculty in the development of character. Without the mental imagery "there can be no development of character."

In his address he played, as it were, with several analogies which he might use in discussing the library. He discarded the old analogy of the museum, the penitentiary and the mausoleum, and took up the analogy of the library as a department store, the library as a social memory, the library as a center of psychic radio activity, the library as a hotel.

Finally, he decided to leave all these

and take up the psychology of pictures. It seemed to please him so well that he continued his address, using the library as a figure of stereopticon literature, opening out the various slides of memory, imagination, activity and examination, to the great delight of his audience. He showed how some of the pictures were not well focussed, and their relation to each other, the light in which they are viewed, the power of the picture over the mind, receptivity slide, inspiring slides. He referred to the content of the pictures, and to the care that must be taken to avoid pictures that are vulgar slides, cheap slides, common-place slides, uninteresting slides, and to the fact that it is the business of the librarian to see that better pictures are put into the minds of the users of the library.

"The novel is a film of moving pictures, and the great novel is a series of great pictures. 'Harry Richmond' is as great a story as ever Anthony Hope or George McCutcheon wrote. When people want sensation, work off some of Robert Louis Stevenson on them. Many of his stories are fairly sensational."

He pointed out in a perfectly entrancing fashion the slides that might come from the history of the French, Greeks, Romans, English, and even from our own American history.

It is the business of the librarian to fill the minds of his fellow-citizens with great pictures, divine pictures, pictures of reality, pictures that shall illuminate every department of life.

The aim of education is to make a man a citizen of the world, to make him at home with all mankind, at home with all the forces that play upon his present development, that sweep over him to the generations yet unborn.

Pictures should be interesting and true and ennobling, should increase in number as the years go on, opening up vistas of personal satisfaction, giving keener insight into the meaning of life, stirring us to larger loyalties, to truer service, to the furthering and fostering of those things that Watson has so finely called "the things that are more excellent."

The grace of friendship, mind and heart,
 Linked with their fellow heart and mind,
 The gains of science, gifts of art,
 The sense of oneness with our kind,
 The thirst to know and understand,
 A large and liberal discontent,
 These are the goods in life's rich hand,
 The things that are more excellent.

A collection of French-Canadian chansons was rendered at the close of the lecture by Mr Normandin of Montreal, and selections from the works of Dr Drummond, habitant songs and poems were admirably given by Mr Haney, of Ottawa.

The sixth general session on Tuesday afternoon, July 2, closed the formal meetings of the A. L. A. for 1912. The usual distraction of last sessions was not wanting and the attendance was not large.

The paper by Mr Roden of Chicago on book advertising—as to scope and contents, was one of the treats of the meeting. He said in part:

The business man and the librarian both need publicity and that which each should secure varies from the other only in degree, not in kind.

We know how the merchant advertises. Now, how does the librarian advertise? By means of catalogs, bulletins, reading lists, occasionally by space in the newspapers, when that can be had free. Very good means, these—for advertising the library; for implanting the library habit. But very poor and weak means, indeed, for advertising the books or instilling the reading habit. Books are not advertised in library publications, except incidentally, for you cannot advertise a book merely by mentioning its name, or copying its title page.

The way to convey information as to subject and scope of books is to talk about them, and to talk about them in such a way as to transmit not only the information, but our own interest in them, our confidence in them, and our point of view—which is not different from that of the people we seek to serve, though it may be more clearly defined when it comes to books. We are all human beings together and our chief common interest is human interest. When we can establish that bond between ourselves and those whom

we desire to reach, the task is done.

The book bulletin that would report on the books of the month in a pleasant and informal fashion, that would embody a page or two of book-chat in a style of sprightly, intimate, personal causerie, think you that such a book bulletin would stand in great danger of being suspended because "it was very little used"?

Let us, then, talk more about our books: by word of mouth, in print, by placards, by whatever means ideas may be conveyed, so that the means be effective and the ideas—our own! When we annotate, and so breathe the breath of life into the dry bones of a catalog entry, let us honestly assume responsibility for the presence of the books in the list, by giving our own appraisal, and not always by quoting from some organ of orthodoxy whose very name connotes oppressive solemnity to the man in the street.

The paper by Miss Miller, of Springfield, Mass., was read in her absence by Mr Wellman. Her subject was "Illumination as to attraction of real books."

The reports from Executive board and council were received and voted without discussion.

Report of committee on resolutions.

Your committee beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following minutes, to be spread upon the records of the conference, and that copies thereof be forwarded by the secretary to the several bodies and persons mentioned therein.

In its membership and its sympathies, the American Library Association is broadly American. It aims to secure among the librarians of the continent that practical reciprocity in ideals and interests that should everywhere prevail among those engaged in undertakings for the moral and intellectual betterment of humanity.

The association is deeply gratified in being able to hold its thirty-fourth annual conference within the Dominion of Canada, whose representatives have for many years prominently participated in the management and deliberations of the association. Since its meeting in Mont-

real, 12 years ago, the membership of the association has increased from 900 to 2,300. Toward this expansion (itself a visible sign of that quickening of popular concern in educational affairs, which has been so marked a feature of the past decade), Canada has contributed a goodly share. It is hoped and believed by the association that this conference may still further inspire and strengthen those public-spirited men and women, who, in various capacities, are conducting the public and institutional libraries of the Dominion.

Of the fine temper and professional zeal of its Canadian membership, the association has had frequent evidence; but the experiences of the past eight days have brought to the members from the United States a new, although by no means unexpected, sense of the abundant hospitality of the Canadian colleagues. Any vote of thanks that may be adopted by this association, can seem to the visitors south of the international boundary, but cold recognition of the warm sincerity of their greeting in the capital of the great Dominion. It is hoped, however, that between the lines of this fraternal salutation from the men and women of the south, their confreres of the north may read such sympathy and love as words cannot convey.

The association begs to place on record its heartfelt thanks to all of those many Canadians who, in whatever measure, have contributed towards the success of this delightful meeting and to the entertainment of its participants. But to the following men and women who, either officially or personally, have been intimately concerned in preparations for and in the management of the many charming hospitalities that have made this conference so notable in the history of American librarianship, the association unanimously expresses its especial appreciation.

At Toronto, entertaining the western delegation: The Government of the Province of Ontario, represented by Sir James Whitney, premier, the Hon R. A.

Pyne, minister of education, and Mr Walter R. Nursey, inspector of public libraries; Professor Needler, librarian of the University of Toronto, and Professor Lang, librarian of Victoria college; The Ontario Library Association and its officers; the members of the Toronto public library board, and their chief librarian, Dr George H. Locke.

At Ottawa, the Government of the Dominion, represented by the Hon. George H. Perley, acting premier, and the Hon Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture; His Worship the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa; The Board Committee of Ottawa, the chairman of which, Dr Otto Klotz, was represented by Dr James W. Robertson, C. M. H.; particularly Mr Lawrence J. Burpee and Mr D. P. Cruikshank, together with the lady members of the committee; the Ottawa public library board represented by Alderman Ainslie W. Greene, chairman; the Canadian Club of Ottawa, the Women's Canadian Club of Ottawa; the Ottawa Electric Railway represented by its president, Mr Thomas Ahearn; Mr John F. Watson of the Dominion Central Experimental Farm; Consul-General and Mrs J. G. Foster; Manager F. W. Bergman of the Chateau Laurier; and Manager Mulligan of the New Russell.

In addition to its acknowledgment of the foregoing, the association wishes to express most sincere appreciation of the cordial message which it received from the governor general, H. R. H., the Duke of Connaught, who was unfortunately detained at Montreal, because of the illness of H. R. H. the Duchess, whose subsequent recovery is a source of international gratification; of the great kindness of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in consenting to address the conference upon Dominion day; of the excellent addresses by Dr George E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota and by Professor John Macnaughton, of McGill university; and of the admirable arrangements for the Post conference tour made by one of the ex-presidents of the asso-

ciation, Professor Charles H. Gould, librarian of McGill university, Montreal.

R. G. THWAITES,

MARY W. PLUMMER,

J. T. JENNINGS,

Committee on Resolutions.

Elections for 1912

President, Henry E. Legler, librarian, public library, Chicago; first vice-president, E. H. Anderson, assistant director, Public library, New York; second vice-president, Mary F. Isom, librarian, Library association, Portland, Ore.; members of executive board: H. C. Wellman, Springfield, Mass.; T. W. Koch, Ann Arbor, Mich. Members elected by the council for five years each: Josephine A. Rathbone, Mrs Percival Sneed, Mrs Harriet P. Sawyer, M. S. Dudgeon and W. O. Carson. Members nominated for election by association: F. K. Walter, Margaret Mann, W. W. Bishop, E. R. Perry, Caroline Burnite.

Catalog section

The catalog section of the A. L. A. held its first session on Thursday evening, June 27, the chairman, Miss Laura A. Thompson of the Library of Congress, presiding.

The subject of the evening: Subject headings, was introduced in a paper by Miss Briggs, of the Buffalo public library. This paper, dealing with the principles and method followed in the preparation of the revised edition of the A. L. A. list of subject-headings, was, in the absence of Miss Briggs, read by Miss S. Wagner, of the St. Louis public library. Miss MacNair followed with a brief account of the Library of Congress list, which it had been hoped would be supplemented by informal remarks by J. C. M. Hanson on the early days of the L. C. cataloging. Mr Hanson being detained in Chicago, brief extracts from a personal letter from him were read by Miss Thompson.

Dr E. C. Richardson opened the round table discussion on problems of subject cataloging, with a statement of certain fundamental principles, which he had, "by command of the chairman," reduced

to writing. Dr Richardson presented the alphabetical subject catalog as a case of the "survival of the fittest." He laid stress on the use of commonly accepted terms, and on the use of identical forms of expression in all places; classification, subject catalog, indexes, guides, etc. He would eliminate *see* and *see also* references except in the case of synonyms and indicate the class number with the subject heading.

Asked if he would arrange periods of history alphabetically, he replied that he would, absolutely. It should be possible for the person desiring a presentation of the material all in one place, to find a chronological arrangement by turning to the index.

Dr G. E. Wire continued the discussion with especial reference to the departments of law and medicine. He, too, expressed very "heretical" views as to the perpetuation of headings and multifarious cross references, simply because they have the sanction of common usage.

Miss Monraud outlined the principles and practice in Yale university library in the departments of philology and literature. Owing to the lateness of the hour, the absence of certain speakers, and the extreme difficulty of hearing the discussion in a room so open to outside noises and distractions, the session was adjourned with no attempt to consider other departments of knowledge as had been intended.

The second session of the catalog section was held in the ballroom of the Chateau Laurier on the evening of Friday, June 28. It was called to order by the chairman, Miss Thompson.

The main feature of the interesting program was a very comprehensive paper by Miss Ono Mary Imhoff of the Wisconsin legislative reference library, on cataloging in legislative reference libraries.

In the discussion which followed, Wm. H. Hatton, chairman of the Wisconsin Library commission, made the point that the legislative reference librarian should not confine himself to printed matter, but should know how to utilize the wisdom of the specialist. In mak-

ing an investigation the expenditure of a postage stamp or even, if need be, the sending of a telegram to the proper person will often bring invaluable material.

Mr Josephson's query: What is cataloging? was next on the program. I am not concerned, he said, with the principles of cataloging, with the difference between cataloging and bibliography, or anything of their kind. My problem is much more practical. What part of the work of a library staff is meant when cataloging is spoken of in the annual report? What does it mean when a librarian states that a certain number of assistants have, during a certain period, cataloged a certain number of books? Submitting a sample form of *questionnaire*, Mr Josephson suggested the investigation of this subject by an A. L. A. committee.

After discussion participated in by Mr Roden, Mr Merrill, Mr Andrews and others, a motion that the A. L. A. executive board be asked to appoint a committee to investigate the subject of the cost and methods of cataloging, along the lines suggested by Mr Josephson, was unanimously carried.*

A report on uniformity in cataloging rules made by Miss Turvill, instructor in cataloging, Wisconsin library school, as chairman of a committee of the A. L. A. Library training section, was presented by Miss Hazeltine, of the Wisconsin Library commission.

Miss Gooch and Miss Van Valkenburgh, members of the library training section committee, spoke of its aim and scope, which is not that of altering existing codes, but an attempt to secure closer agreement in instruction and usage as to matters of form in hand or type-written cards.

The chair pointed out that this not being a committee of the catalog section, no action on the report was required.

Mr Merrill, speaking as editor of the A. L. A. periodical cards, said that he should be glad to avail himself of any recommendations of the committee

working for uniformity of catalog entries. There is still some diversity, he said, in the mode of entering authors' names, thus:—sometimes date of birth is given and sometimes it is omitted; names unused by a writer are looked up and entered upon the card by one library and disregarded by another library; periods after initials are used or omitted; names of joint authors are both given in the heading by one library and only first name is given by another, while there is even diversity about filling out initials of the second author's name.

Further consideration of the subject was left to the incoming section. The subject of arrangement was similarly disposed of.

The nominating committee submitted the names of Harriet B. Gooch, instructor in cataloging, Pratt institute school of library science, for chairman, and Margaret Sutherland Mackay, head cataloger, McGill university library, for secretary of the catalog section for the coming year. They were unanimously elected and the meeting was adjourned.

MARY E. HAWLEY, Secretary.

Children's work

The first session of the Section on the Library work with children opened with Miss McCurdy of Pittsburgh in the chair. Miss Saxe of the Westmound public library of Montreal read a paper on "With the children in Canada." County work with children was presented by Alice Goddard, head of the children's department, Hagerstown, Md. Mr Legler gave an account of the "Employees' library" in the commercial world in a large department store in Chicago. Grace Whare of Houghton, Michigan, gave an attractive exhibit of colored slides and illustrations which she used in the story of Nils. Twenty-six illustrations depicted twenty-six adventures of Nils. It is part of Miss Whare's plan to tell each adventure as one story.

At the regular business meeting Mr Hill and Miss Titcomb were added to the advisory board.

The second session was held on Monday afternoon, the general subject be-

*The executive board later granted the request, appointing a committee of which Mr Josephson is chairman.

ing work with children. F. K. Walter of the New York State library made a very strong presentation of "Libraries used in normal and high schools." Discussion of the paper was led by Mr Sykes of Ottawa, who spoke in place of Dr Sinclair of McDonald college, who was necessarily absent. Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Green High School, Brooklyn, New York, spoke delightfully on the possibilities of the high school library. Gilbert O. Ward of Cleveland followed Miss Hall.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were Effie L. Powers chairman, Alice Goddard vice-chairman, Hannah M. Lawrence secretary.

The college reference section

T. W. Koch, University of Michigan, traced the administrative history of college and university libraries in their development from the early days of Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh, down to the present time.

The paper which created most discussion was that of W. H. Austen, of Cornell university, on "Preserving the rights of readers in the university library."

R. K. Shaw, Worcester public library, presented a plea for a central reference bureau.

Mr. Andrews described the camera-graph which is in use in the John Crerar library. Mr Drury maintained in a thesis the need of a short story index. Neither Dr Jewett nor Mr Hanson being present, their papers were passed.

Round table of states

The meeting of the State Library Association round table was held at Ottawa during the A. L. A. conference on Friday, June 28, 1912, with Miss Tyler, of Iowa, in the chair. There were about 40 present.

The matter of state affiliation with A. L. A. was presented by Miss Tyler, who had been chairman of the A. L. A. council committee, and open discussion followed, participated in by Mr Ranck, Mr Legler, Miss Cary, Mr Hardy (of Ontario), Mr Brigham, Mr Green of California, Miss Wales, Miss Hoagland,

Miss Burnite of Ohio, Mr Drury of Illinois, Miss Palmer of North Carolina, Miss Phelps of Oklahoma, Mr Wyer of Iowa, Mr Milam of Indiana, and Mr Bliss of Pennsylvania.

The discussion brought out the points of state representation on A. L. A. Council; also whether proposed dues to A. L. A. would discourage large membership in state associations. It was suggested that the wording of the proposed amendment to constitution be changed, to read "10 cents per additional capita."

The chairman suggested the following topics for open discussion, in case anyone wished to hear some or all of them discussed:

1. Conflict of dates of state meetings, and the advisability of taking steps to remedy this through the secretary of the A. L. A. by reporting proposed dates to him, and also scheduling dates for A. L. A. speakers at state meetings.

2. Is a fixed location for annual meetings desirable? Or should meetings be held in various parts of the state to stimulate the local work?

3. Are the large or small libraries most desirable places for such meetings? Free and informal discussion followed.

Miss Hewins told of the program given at a state meeting in Connecticut.

Mr Blackwelder moved that the program committee of the 1913 A. L. A. conference be requested to provide for a round table of State library associations, similar to this one just held. The motion was carried.

KATHARINE WOOTTEN.

Trustees' section

Not for a number of years has the trustees' section had so interesting or so effective a meeting as that held at Ottawa and largely because of new people and the large number of trustees from Canadian libraries that were present. Inspector Walter R. Nursey of the department of education of Ontario, gave the principal paper of the evening. Mr. Nursey gave a very comprehensive exposition of the development of libraries in Ontario under the guidance and assistance of the

department with which he is connected.

The revenues, general and special, the disbursements, general expenses, as compared with book purchase, cost of circulation, etc., were discussed informally. Washington T. Porter, of Cincinnati, president of the section, made an admirable presiding officer, steering the audience away from dangerous places, interpolating wit and wisdom, which added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. The meeting lasted until a late hour, and many lingered to discuss the various topics in groups for some time afterwards.

Agricultural libraries section

The meeting of the agricultural library section was notable in that it was the first meeting in which a definite program was presented. State-librarian Wyer presided, and the Hon. Martin Burrell, Canadian minister of agriculture, made an address. He said that books are essential for broad success in agriculture, as a scientific man must always be sure of his ground. He also referred to the marvelous wealth of literature relating to the subject of agriculture, which should inspire the librarian.

W. M. Hepburn, librarian of Purdue university, spoke on library extension work as it might be carried out in the state agricultural colleges.

Dr. Robertson gave a very inspiring and interesting address. He warned the librarian against thinking that books are better than men. The former are only the tools by which the latter may be led to fuller lives.

Dr. A. C. True, the director of the experiment stations in the United States department of agriculture, said that "object of the college agricultural library is to serve the professors and students, while the experiment station libraries must serve the workers and scientific workers of the station staff, making it a reference collection. It is better to be guided in the choice of books for the various departments according to the use actually to be made of them, than to make arbitrary choices. Mr. True pointed out that there was special need

of librarians trained along agricultural lines.

The central theme in this program was the discussion of the various types of agricultural libraries as they have developed in the different kinds of educational institutions. The agricultural experiment station and the college of agriculture when each is by itself have developed different problems in library administration from those that occur when the two are united or when either or both are connected with a general educational institution. It was with the thought that a discussion of these varying conditions might bring about some sort of consensus as to what phases or forms of library administration should be common to all agricultural libraries that the program was planned to reveal administrative expedients or experiments which might be made these common factors of agricultural library administration or which, on the other hand, would not be adaptable. The attendance was over 100, and the credit for the splendid program and the interest which was manifested in the meetings is due almost wholly to Claribel R. Barnett, librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The executive board meetings

At the first meeting, the report of the committee, through its chairman, Mr Legler, was received, recommending an amendment to the by-laws, as follows:

Section 11. The vote of institutional members shall be cast by the duly designated representative whose credentials are filed with the secretary. In the absence of such designation or of such delegate the vote may be cast by the chief librarian or ranking executive officer in attendance at the meeting.

On motion of Dr Andrews, it was voted to recommend to the association that Section 14 of the Constitution be amended by inserting the following clause, after the words "and twenty-five by the Council itself;":

and one member from each state, provincial and territorial library association (or any association covering two or more such geographical divisions) which complies with the conditions for such representation set forth in the by-laws.

Also that Sec. 3a be added to the By-laws as follows:

Each state, territorial and provincial library association (or any association covering two or more such geographical divisions) having a membership of not less than 15 members, may be represented in the council by the president of such association, or by an alternate elected at the annual meeting of the association. The annual dues shall be \$5 for each association having a membership of 50 or less, and 10 cents per additional capita where membership is above that number. The privileges and advantages of the A. L. A. conferences shall be available only to those holding personal membership or representing institutional membership in the association.*

Invitations were presented for the meeting of the A. L. A. in 1913 from Louisville and Washington through the librarians, and from the convention bureaux of Chicago, Buffalo and San Francisco. After a general discussion it was voted that the next conference should be held at some summer resort in the eastern section of the country.

On receiving a communication from the secretary of the catalog section, it was voted that the president appoint a committee of three to investigate the cost and methods of cataloging. An appropriation of \$15 was made for the necessary expenses of the committee. The president appointed A. G. S. Josephson, Agnes Van Valkenberg and Emma G. Baldwin on this committee.

On receiving the report to investigate the advisability of a committee to work upon a compilation of a code for classification, the plan was favored and the following committee was named: W. S. Merrill, J. C. Bey, W. S. Biscoe, W. P. Cutter, J. C. M. Hanson, Chas. Martell and P. L. Windsor.

C. W. Andrews and A. E. Bostwick were re-elected as members on the publishing board for terms of three years each.

It was voted that at future conferences of the association the ensign of the United States and the British Union

Jack be placed side by side, to signify the international nature of the association.

The standing committees for the year 1912-13 were largely re-appointed, few changes being made. The list will appear in the Handbook.

At the meeting of the council various committees discussed the matters submitted to their consideration without definite action in any important case. The council elected the following persons as members of the council, for a term of five years each: Joseph A. Rathbone, Mrs Percival Sneed, Mrs Harriet P. Sawyer, M. S. Dudgeon and W. O. Carson.

The most important report presented to the council was that of the committee on the "Government of American libraries and their relation to the municipality," by Dr Bostwick, chairman of the committee. The report was long and evidenced careful and judicious study on the part of the committee. The report will appear in full in the proceedings and will merit attentive reading.

The following was embodied in the report, with the recommendation that it be adopted:

Resolved, That the American Library Association calls the attention of the municipal governments, and of public bodies engaged in the preparation of new or amended charters for such governments, to the necessity for securing independence of action of the public library as an educational agency co-ordinate with the schools. Radical changes in forms of municipal government have sometimes left the library's position insecure or doubtful, and charters providing the so-called "commission form" of government have in particular often failed to define adequately the position of public libraries and their governing boards. Where there is classification of municipal functions, this association feels very strongly that the public library should be grouped with educative agencies such as the public schools rather than with departments that have little or nothing to do with its work. While it is desirable to keep the control of the library in independent hands and not to place it and the schools under the same direct management, we believe that a city charter should contain no provision grouping the library otherwise than with educative agencies.

*As this by-law would be meaningless until the above recommended amendment to the constitution is in force, action on the by-law was postponed by the association, later, until the next annual conference.

Notes

The Toronto public library sent a representation to the Ottawa meeting of the A. L. A. of 10.

There were 25 representatives from the Chicago public library, four being sent by the library.

Ottawa made a good starting point for vacation tours. A number sailed out on St. Lawrence for Europe, others went to the Muskoka region, others went to the mountains of New England, while the largest part went on the Saguenay trip.

Others came back by a little steamer through the Rideau lakes, a region as yet unspoiled, although a railroad will open it next year to the summer cottager. The trip takes a day and a half from Ottawa to Clayton, N. Y., and is very restful, through waterways full of quiet beauty and abounding in fish and game.

A most disquieting event at the time of the meeting in Ottawa was the news of the terrific disaster which visited Regina, Sask., through the visit of a cyclone. The Public library of the city was damaged to the extent of about \$10,000. The chief librarian, Mr Honeymen, was recalled from the meeting to Regina on account of the disaster but found his home and family and the library staff entirely safe. The damage to the building was caused almost entirely by the drift of debris against the building and through the windows. He at once set to work to repair the damage and received the public in the lower part of the building in a very short time after police restrictions were removed.

One of the notable things about the meeting at Ottawa was the admiration and enthusiasm caused by the appearance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He was frequently seen in the corridors of the hotel and always a marked figure by those who admired him. A beautiful Italian marble bust of Sir Wilfrid, surrounded by plants and shrubbery, stands on a pedestal in the lounging room of the Chateau. The president of the A. L. A. was standing admiring it with a friend one morning, when a bystander, evident-

ly nettled by the compliments passed, approached the President and asked if she observed the break in the marble nose of the bust. Continuing, he said, "Some say that was caused by carelessness in handling by the transportation company, but *I know* it was caused by what the people of Canada did at the last election." His laughter at his own wit was not prolonged under the steady wordless look given him by the President.

Mr Burpee, always a favorite at A. L. A. conventions, looked somewhat unfamiliar to his former confreres in a frock coat and top hat, but his garb was seemingly necessary to the dignity of the official position which he now adorns. His charming wife and family were assets for his increased popularity to those who had the pleasure of meeting them.

Dr Jas. W. Robertson, chairman of the Royal Conservation Commission, and one of the leading men of Canada, in a letter to Dr Melvil Dewey, expressed himself concerning the meeting in Ottawa in the following sentences, which will interest the members of the A. L. A. as a very compact summing up of the splendid meetings:

"The two features of the convention which gratified me most—if I may call them features for want of a better word—were the President, her address, presiding skill and grace of manner; and the speech at Monday evening's session by Dr Vincent. It was rich in ideas, beautiful in form of expression, and in rate of delivery was comparable only to the motion of one of the heavenly bodies."

No one was heard to bemoan the fact reported by Mr Carruthers of the New York *World* that the colored sections of the metropolitan Sunday newspapers are destroyed by worms within a short time after publication.

A Day in Toronto

A most cordial invitation from the Toronto public library, through the librarian, Mr Locke, had been received for a day's visit in that city en route to the

A. L. A. meeting at Ottawa, and the party which assembled at Chicago to take the special train, looked forward with great expectation. Needless to say these expectations were fully met. As this was the first hospitality offered, the zest for enjoyment was at full height when the party from the Middle-west reached Toronto, Tuesday morning, June 25. Most of the company had left their various posts of duty only the day before and were ready to enter a new land with a joyful spirit.

The special train was nearly two hours late in arriving at Toronto and thereby lost to the visitors the pleasure of an automobile ride which had been arranged by the City Council. Still, as no one had anticipated it, the pleasant street car ride, which took its place, was a welcome change from the confines of the sleeping cars. The ride around the business part of the city on the special cars ended at Victoria college. A local committee consisting of Dr A. H. U. Colquhoun, deputy minister of education; Prof A. E. Lang, librarian of Victoria college; Prof G. H. Needler, librarian of University of Toronto, with Dr G. H. Locke as chairman, received the party at Victoria college where a luncheon was served to 175 persons, the hosts of the occasion being the Education Department of the Province of Ontario and the Senate and Board of Governors of the Victoria college. The Hon Dr Pyne, minister of education, presided over the occasion and speeches were made on behalf of Victoria college by Hon Justice MacLaren, on behalf of the government by Chairman Dr Locke and on behalf of the University by Prof Alfred Baker. Each in turn expressed appreciation of the ideas cherished by the A. L. A. and most cordial invitation to the association to hold a future meeting in Toronto. Response for the visitors was made by Dr C. W. Andrews of the John Crerar library, Chicago, who complimented Ontario on the progress which had been made in library development and particularly the City of Toronto in its new work under the new librarian, Dr Locke, whom Dr Andrews claimed as a Chicagoan in view of

the fact that he had been so valued a part of the faculty of the University of Chicago, at one time, for six years.

After the luncheon the new library at Victoria college was thrown open for inspection. Prof Lang and his assistants were most courteous in showing the visitors through and displayed for their inspection some of the rare volumes and manuscripts, especially specimens of ancient papyri which are unique.

Later the Premier of the Province of Ontario, Sir James P. Whitney, received the librarians in the legislative chambers of the Parliament buildings, and made an address of welcome. From the Parliament buildings, the librarians visited the library of the University of Toronto, which they found exceedingly interesting, and well up to date. Regret was felt by many at the absence of Mr Langton of the library, who was in Europe in search of health. A most delightful occasion was the garden party in the University Quadrangle, tendered by the Board of Governors of the University. The ivy covered walls, the greensward, the perfect day, delightful company and the most cordial hospitality accompanying the refreshments left an impression of the greatest pleasure on all who were present. The large number of Toronto citizens who were present, the faculty with the members of their families, were most courteous in making the occasion one of great delight.

At six o'clock, dinner was served by the Public Library Board in the art room of the Reference Library building. There were 229 at the dinner which deserved far greater consumption than the hospitality of the day had left room for, but "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" were much in evidence. The chairman of the occasion was the president of the Public Library Board, Mr Turnbull. A most hearty address of welcome was made by Chief-librarian Locke and was responded to in kind by Mr Legler of the Chicago public library. After dinner the building was thrown open for inspection and the visitors enjoyed greatly seeing the magnificent reading room as well as the other departments of the li-

brary. Of special interest was the J. Ross Robertson historical collection of 1,000 Canadian pictures, representing various phases of Canadian life from the earliest period.

It was a happy, if tired party that left on the special train at 10 p. m. for Ottawa, with most grateful memories of cordial hospitality and pleasant company in the day spent in Toronto.

American Library Institute Ottawa meeting

The first meeting of the American library institute was held on Thursday evening, June 27, with President Frank P. Hill in the chair. A large and interested audience was present, overflowing the quarters assigned and a large number of interested persons remained standing throughout the session. There were no formal addresses; indeed, there was little formality about the meeting beyond the observation of the ordinary courtesies of a public gathering.

Cost of administration was the subject for consideration and an animated discussion was carried to such a point that more persons were ready to discuss it than time or opportunity allowed. Dr Bostwick of St. Louis talked to the point outlining a plan of division by which the cost of different units of service might be computed. His algebraic terms were somewhat confusing to some, one Fellow designating them as multiplying the head of the alphabet by the tail of the same. Mr Wadlin followed, and as a statistician belittled the use of figures in determining costs of anything. Boston spends \$360,000 for its library every year, and while \$200,000 of this sum is paid in salaries, it by no means measures the cost of the library to the staff, to the community or the Board. Miss Ahern called attention to the report of the Seattle public library, where the cost of maintenance in 1911, \$103,232.37, divided by the number of units of service, that is, 772,374 books circulated plus 1,023,000 readers at the library buildings, shows the cost per unit of service in 1911 to be 5.75 cents. This brought on a very lively discussion, participated in by

Messrs. Bowker, Solberg, Wadlin, Bowerman, Andrews, Montgomery, Richardson and Steiner, as to individual practices in their respective libraries. There seemed to be a wide difference in what was included in the calculations, but a consensus of opinion as to the need of definite bases of comparison for the information of the trustees and the enlightenment of the tax payers. One definite note of argument expressed the feeling that the cost of a library in dollars and cents can not be taken as a measure of its usefulness. As the hour grew late President Hill appointed a committee, Messrs Montgomery, Bowerman, Wadlin and Andrews, to formulate some sort of basis on which agreement as to what calculations of cost are legitimate might be estimated.

The opening of a second session was so long drawn out, the members coming and going, that President Hill finally adjourned the meeting till Thursday, Sept. 26, at the time of the New York library meeting at Niagara Falls.

MARY EILEEN AHERN.
Secretary.

Post Conference Trip

On board S. S. Saguenay, Wednesday evening.

(1 a. m. July 3rd, and still looking for the "late moon."*)

My Dear Stay-at-Home:

May I claim poetic license in directing this letter to you, for no one on board seems to have one except a girl in a Dutch collar, and I've failed so far to get her number and I fear she will remove her collar? Why didn't I look at her face? Mr Bowker has advertised for a first-class song maker, but she hasn't peeped. So for the present the license is mine.

You said you hoped I would write and give you my point of view on the post conference trip. I recall I told you my particular shining light of genius gleams only with people, that I am a library mixer, general utility lady at the loan

*See A. L. A. Prospectus of Post Conference trip.

desk and friend in need of timid patrons, only that and nothing more.

In the face of all this you said you would read the guide books yourself, if only I would tell what I saw, that you would do the masticating and digesting of the raw material. Consequently, dear lady, here comes letter No. 1, written with one eye on the paper and the other on the view. It is, I admit, somewhat obscured (the view) by clouds and smoke and darkness, but the lights are fascinating. I refuse to go down to the little desk in the cabin and there let genius come. I've no time for below stairs. I am going to get atmosphere, balsam, and fat. I am on my vacation.

The ship's books call for 152 of us. I wonder if that timid librarian I saw peering under her bunk for a life preserver and later testing the guy ropes of the life boats, found out if we are all properly registered at the S. S. offices in case we fall into the mile deep's worth of salt water up the Saguenay? Seems rather far to go down just to touch bottom. As near as I can gather from the specimens so far making exhibitions of themselves, we are all here. A few I met quite early in the evening. Exhibit 1 was with the aforementioned t. 1. I loaned her my soda-mints (I never eat 'em myself—I don't like soda-mints and I'm glad I don't, for if I liked them I'd be eating them all the time, and I don't like them) and quietly faded away from her vicinity after taking careful note of her general appearance in steamer rug and thick veil (to obscure the landscape) with a view to future avoidance. Clambered up on to the next deck only to run afoul of a bridge party. Didn't expect to meet them so soon; it usually takes a rain or cold snap to bring them out.

They said this would be such a restful trip, just what we needed after reading all the late fiction in the pay collection and the serials in the children's room. I do hope so! We left Ottawa and the A. L. A. this morning, reaching Montreal about noon. After being feasted at McGill's and a mad rush around the city, including a ride up Mount Royal and an auto trip about town, we were tea'd at Westmount, refreshed on board

an ocean liner and now we are safely on board and it is coming morning. These Canadians certainly are hospitable. Mr. Gould is our guide, philosopher and friend, with Mr. Sykes a close second.

When do we sleep? I postponed the business at Ottawa as being a woeful waste of valuable visiting and now I hear we come into Quebec at six o'clock to-morrow morning. I have left a call for a half hour earlier that we may be up in time to get a first view of the citadel as we approach. Anticipation runs high.

Here's another librarian accounted for. It's the dissatisfied one. She is having her stateroom changed again. Mine is quite satisfactory, but I do not believe she would care for it. It is No. 13. I am right over the engines, where I can feel their soothing jar as I sleep and waking I can listen to the night hawks just outside my door (they are at the piano now, so why retire so early?), and in the morning I'll have the bright sunlight shining in at my spacious window and may listen to the men as they load and unload our miscellaneous cargo for the villages at which we touch.

Fourth of July, afternoon.

I never knew it was the 4th until the piano played some patriotic tunes and the zealous ones undertook to sing songs of which they knew a word or two (here and there). Very nearly you didn't get your letter posted at Quebec. I wandered all around looking for a mail-box and finally was set right by a cabby, who told me that post-boxes were not green and that it was perfectly good form to drop my letter into either one of what I supposed were the fire alarm and the trash box. I chose the latter as more nearly suiting the occasion. At that I do not think I excelled Miss Ohio at Ottawa, where she saw a notice at the P. O.: "Drop a penny in the slot and get a 1c stamp." She dropped in an American quarter so as to get enough to send a card to each resident in the old home town. They are still waiting for word from her.

If I live till we get back from the Saguenay, I am going to be an angel child and ride in one of those beautiful ca-

lèches (what is the plural?). Think of being able to resemble in one small particular the beautiful ladies in the circus. I am for one with white and gold trimmings. J. B. R. (which being interpreted means Joy! Bliss! Rapture!) is in store for me. I must scout around a little and see where I can borrow a white parasol. It will round out my mental picture. I believe I shall ask Miss Ahern to go with me. Possibly the tourists will think we are royalty.

Miss Atlanta Georgia has been visiting the ref. dept. It is surprising how much information these southern girls assimilate and keep a calm exterior. When I acquire any such thing I fairly exude facts. I find she knows quite a number of interesting things about the staff. The commissary department is steeped in erudition. No less a personage than a college professor punches my meal ticket and a superintendent of schools ushers me to my pew in the observation dining room while it is a poor, but she assures me worthy, student who serves me with my finger bowl with superiority, but accepts my quarter (albeit American) with servility. Captain Koenig has been twice around the world and knows all about that disastrous time when the big bridge fell. Some one questioned his figures when he told how many thousands it cost to clear away the ruins and he replied so very simply, "I had the contract." I mean to stick around where Miss G. is and learn some more about this interesting ship which she says Captain brought over from Clyde under its own steam.

We are all on deck lazily enjoying looking at the north bank of the St. Lawrence. Cannot see land to the south, as the river is too wide here and smoke and haze obscure. The guide book says the scenery rivals Scotland. Then I want to go to Scotland. The little farmhouses on the beach, with the farms stretching back like a ribband, remind one that they say the French farmers along these shores till as far back as they need, and that some of them have never set foot on the back line of their possessions. I should like to land

at some of these picturesque little villages we are passing, but we make our first stop to-night at L'Anse St. Jean, where the servile Frenchman in charge of the news stand (I refer to the one who sells penny post cards, three for ten) assures me I may post this letter to you. To my surprise, porpoise disporting proves to be white. I live to learn.

Now we have turned into the Saguenay river and in the classic English of Billy Beg's bull "great scenery is being undergone."

I'm a sight. Were you ever dined upon by black flies? The "sun-kissed cliffs and mountain peaks with their gorgeous crowns of liquid gold" (again I quote the guide book) were so alluring that at L'Anse St. Jean last night, (we stopped an hour and a half to view this typical French-Canadian village), in pumps and galoshes (there were two of us) we climbed in search of the enticing balsam whose delightful odor had been the subject of rapturous ejaculations all afternoon. The immediate result was a too close contact with the live stock. I need only add that the French peasant keeps his pigs in close proximity to the Irishman of ballad fame's favorite locality. Judging from general sanitary observations mainly gained by olfactory means, here as elsewhere, it is the survival of the fittest. The view is better from a distance. We returned to the village and found one little house bore the magic word "Marchand." I looked up one of the 152 who had a year of French so she could go to a library school and we went a-trading. By dint of query and gesture we found the habitant Marshall Field in a little back room. A few bolts of cloth and a selection of sleigh bells were all I could observe. Here my French assistant asked solicitously in the magic tongue for souvenirs, notions, rosaries, anything we might buy. Slowly the old man shook his head—"No speak English." At this embarrassing moment I espied a few rosaries hanging in a dim corner. "How much?" I inquired and pointed and laid loose change on the counter. At the sight of coins, his face lighted and he gave me a rosary, at the

same time deftly extracted two dimes from my store of money. This seeming a fair price we purchased and bore our booty back to the boat, there to find that the old Shylock had a running scale of prices ranging from five cents up to forty. But the black flies? The "roseate hue" of the guide books is exemplified on my neck. The little beasts found fine feasting on 152 tender, juicy librarians who had not yet become immune.

The stunt artists were on hand early. Mr Bowker cajoled. Mrs Bowker, with her beautiful music, enticed, and soon the cabin piano was surrounded. Willingly did Mrs Bowker drum out "Little Brown Jug" while they struggled to compose a suitable song to its inspiring notes or during a lull in the fun, fell to playing with pleasure to the eager listeners some of the Finnish composer whom Mr Bowker loved. It was all one to Mrs Bowker so long as a good time was in the air. Here is a copy of the song as the crowd finally ground it out after Miss Smith had obligingly furnished a framework:

"The A. L. A. started one day
To explore the Saguenay
Gay and grim"—(voice from Mr Brigg's direction) "I object. 'Neat and trim' is better." And so it was duly substituted.

"Neat and trim,
Tall and slim"—(same voice, with sly glances toward Des Moines, Iowa) "Fat and slim is more appropriate."

"Oh, but they were glad and gay" or some such prosaic line finished the humdrum thing, when appeared she of the Dutch collar (my St. Jean's rosary for her name!). Leaning over the railing from the upper corridor she called down:

"Twenty-five hers to every him!" and subsided, as at last with Mrs Bowker's assistance the song started off with vigor. Miss Dutch Collar ought to have a raise in pay—*she* is "100% efficient."

"The A. L. A. started one day
To explore the Saguenay,
Neat and trim,
Fat and slim.
Twenty-five hers to every him."

Chorus.

"Ha Ha Bay, A. L. A.,
Sailing up the Saguenay.
Ha Ha Bay, A. L. A.,
Each from his own libraré."

This morning I see someone has posted the song on the bulletin board and added another verse:

"Oh, Mr. Gould from Montreal,
Our genial host, beloved by all,
We'll rue the day when we must say
Farewell to you and Saguenay."

It was dark last night when we passed the capes on our way to Ha Ha Bay, where we spent the night, but the searchlight (that promised "late moon" must have been under a cloud) gave us a little idea of their majesty. Far up on Cape Trinity men have set a statue to the Virgin, and seen by the searchlight as the boat passed it was very effective, but to-day by daylight in comparison with the awe-inspiring dignity of the cape itself it seems so futile and but emphasizes man's puny efforts to comprehend the lesson so evident in the marvelous natural upheaval of the elements. We spent an hour at the capes this morning, the boat turning slowly in each direction to give us all an opportunity to see. Like all of the Saguenay it was depressing. I looked and looked and was afraid someone might speak to me, but all were intent and silent. As a mere atom on the mighty Saguenay we crept slowly down the river.

We reach Tadousac, the oldest settlement, soon, and expect to spend the afternoon there.

7 P. M. Friday.

We are losing a little of our promised trip about now. Out of respect to the seasick ones and because the promised sunset is behind dull gray clouds, we are not going for our promised 18 miles across the St. Lawrence and return up the south shore of the river. The party of us up on the upper deck are all prepared for a little rocking and are deeply disappointed and feel just a trifle abused. Denied the sun and clear weather we are also deprived of the joys of gray days and an ocean ride.

We undertook to hide our disappointment by telling cheering tales of the trade. The swapping of tales ceased,

when one of the western librarians capped them all with an incident which she solemnly swore she had just gathered in a few minutes before from a sober-faced, honest-appearing librarian from Massachusetts, who vouched for it as actually occurring in her own library.

"I would like the Blue yacht." "Who wrote it?" "I don't know, it's the one they read in Lent. A girl told me about it. She says they quote from it. It tells all about burning up your winter clothes in the spring. I'm sure it was the blue yacht she said; may be it was red. Oh, I remember; it was the Ruby yacht!"

"Come, fill the Cup, and in the fire of Spring

Your Winter-garment of Repentance fling."

Did you get the letter I wrote yesterday? I've a sneaking notion that these little towns at which we stop have no other communication with the outside world than the R. & O. S. S. Co. If that is the case all of these postcards and other mail 152 librarians have been reeling off by the tablet are safely reposing on this very vessel and all will go together when we return to civilization and a railroad.

We had a delightful time at Tadousac. Here I accounted for several more of our number—(a) The botanist, who found some beautiful orchids, armsful of columbine, and several varieties of mountain laurel; (b) the historical researcher, who was assured by an obliging priest that everything was "authentic"; (c) the kodaker, who here had first good opportunity for lights, the gloomy Saguenay not being satisfactory field for a snap-shot. It is an interesting village. It cost me ten cents to ring the bell of the first chapel ever built in Canada, and I hardly got my money's worth, for it was so faint and cracked I had to use my imagination to picture Frenchmen and natives responding to its faint call in those picturesque days of old. Here, too, we saw for nothing a picture by one of the early priest-painters for which the same "authentic" priest assured us J. Pierpont Morgan had offered \$20,000 and been refused. Just for that I distributed my coppers among the boxes in

the churches. Which ones? I was impartial, Ste. Anne, St. Anthony, the poor, with special attention to St. Anthony!

Saturday night.

All librarians will look alike to their public next winter. That is, if they get safely through the customs. No need longer to wear the identifying blue buttons. Homespun is the chosen regalia. We bought it in white, pink, blue, gray and brown; we bought it by the yard and bolt. We bought it at the ridiculously low figure of 40c a yard and we delude ourselves into thinking that they are selling the very same thing in Marshall Field's for \$2. We bought it for our mothers, our sisters, ourselves and our children, and if we hadn't gone over into corners and counted our surplus coin and reckoned how much bank balance there was at home, almost we would have bought a gown for each of the staff. However, prudence won and for the staff we compromised on some near-enamel stick-pins with the Canadian seal in colors.

Where was all of this? Murray Bay and the Warren stores at Pointe-a-Pic. We've been there all day. All sat down at once to a luncheon (at our expense) at the Manoir Richelieu and later all bit each other's dust in a coaching trip over mountain and vale "beyond the blue hills' distant rim" to what was to be, so we supposed, "falls." Do you know what these eccentric Canadians do? They build a dam and then proceed to give it a picturesque name to attract unsuspecting tourists. What we did see was a huge, ugly pulp mill. There I found another of us. This was the librarian who dresses to suit herself and not the occasion. She was wading through sand, sawdust and slush in white, high-heeled pumps! On our way back our driver asked if we would like to see Taft's summer home. We acquiesced. "You vote for Taft?" was his next query in broken French. "Yes?" "No?" I shook my head. "Roosevelt, you like heem?" My southern companion shook her head energetically. "Wilson?" The third member of the party here entered a denial (I

have an idea she wants the Prohibition ticket to win) and the guide looked blank, then a smile illumined his face. "You funny folks in the States; you have one, two, t'ree elections and nobody elected yet. You don't know who's going to be president next year, but we know who is king." When we saw how in need Taft's cottage was of repairs, some of our few "hims" said they would try to make arrangements for the owner to spend a summer there next year and repair it.

They are working hard down by the piano to have a good time. Miss Askew has just led the multitude in a cake walk or wild raid, I hardly know what to call it, around the ship. Her followers are all attired in their purchases of the afternoon. Laces, linens, homespuns, steamer rugs, draperies, all are waving in the air as they follow their mad leader. Stunts and charades are now in order. The Briggs-Fison-Smith effort to do Saguenay ended in a divided victory. It was hard to decide between Fison's "sag," Briggs' "ewe" and Smith's "neigh."

Monday night and our last night on shipboard. We've been two days in Quebec. We've had a warm time, but we are all happy.

To-day I made the first mistake I've made since we made the error of believing the mistaken but positive blue-coated official in Ottawa, when he insisted he had put two suitcases unlabeled and unchecked upon the A. L. A. special, when he should have left them standing where we left them on the platform until we could take a later train. Well, thanks to Mr Krofts, Mr Gould and the whole Grand Trunk system, we got our baggage and in time *this* mistake too will adjust itself. I should have spent the entire day at Ste. Anne's. Ever since I could remember I've wanted to go to Ste. Anne's. I've talked it and lived it and read every book on Quebec and Ste. Anne's which came my way. At last today I saw my dreams about to be realized, and with the enthusiasm of a true believer I found myself waiting for the A. L. A. special. Like all specials, it

was late! When we reached the Mecca we were told the last car back in time to catch our boat would leave in half an hour! Thirty minutes to realize the dream of 20 years. Had I had a few minutes of extra time I should have used them in which to weep! Had I been anywhere but on a religious pilgrimage I should have cursed. Fancy going in the spirit of, the calm and devotion of a pilgrim for the first time and being cut off with 30 minutes. I left the crowd and went off by myself to get what I could at least of the feeling. At the end of the half hour when we gathered at the station we were told we might have twenty minutes more! What to do, repeat the mad rush? I went and sat in the little garden in front of the basilica and thought of the thousands of hearts which had entered its doors with renewed hope. Coming back we had an *hour and more* to see Montmorency Falls, which are best seen from the train in passing. In the words of Edith Wharton I felt as if "the tacit connivance of the inanimate" had been my undoing. I hated these falls with a real and active hate.

The N. Y. girl who in the words of our southern delegate "wandered down yonder" at St. Anne's and was found by a friendly priest after our special had left was glad enough of our stay at Montmorency, for with his aid she was put on another train and there overtook us. The friendly guide on the regular train told us we were such fine looking librarians he wished he were the president of the United States so he could raise all of our salaries. We told him that when woman's suffrage won out he should have our united vote.

We did Quebec quite thoroughly. Sunday afternoon many of the librarians were guests of Mr and Mrs Henry Porteus, who are neighbors on the beautiful Isle of Orleans, just below Quebec. Monday morning we were given a ride about Quebec as guests of the city. We first had to spend valuable time waiting to be received officially by an alderman at the city hall, the mayor being out of the city. We tried to get a drink of

water at the city hall. Did you ever try to get a drink of water in Canada? Next to impossible. No drinking fountains anywhere. There were four of us who desired water. A courteous clerk said he would get us some. He was gone for hours and finally returned with one small tumbler of the liquid. When he saw how carefully it was divided he suggested he could get more and was gone other long hours and returned with another tumbler full. We desisted in our effort and went and climbed up on the street car. Modestly we sought a back seat, the efforts of some to get there first not appealing to our American ideas of courtesy, and we were rewarded by having the car stopped and an official guide got on to the rear platform. At least we thought it was a reward until we asked, "What cathedral is that?" "Oh, that's just a Catholic church. Here is where we intend to build a fine new office block." One of us, as we pass an ancient landmark, "What is that?" "Oh, just one of the old buildings." Then as we pass an interesting looking cathedral, "And what is that?" "Oh, just a Catholic church; there are lots of them in Quebec." We got out our map of the city and found for ourselves when we were on the plains of Abraham, our guide being intent on introducing us to a fine new suburb. It is that utilitarian spirit which is going to lose for us "Old Quebec."

The S. S. officials kindly permitted us access to our trunks during this trip, and now on this last night the girls are one long procession of animated clothes as trips are being made to and from the hold.

Down there the crowd of packers and porters with the confusion of 100 or so of open trunks reminds us of the customs officers and we wonder how our homespun is going to fare presently. We hate to go to bed this last night, and little groups are standing about doing some last visiting. Over there in a corner two North Carolina girls have cornered Mr Utley and are talking "shop" for the first time at ten o'clock at night on the last night, and they have been together for two weeks. They practice

G. M. W.'s motto: "Never do to-day what you can put off till to-morrow." Many are going on early trains as soon as the boat docks at Montreal in the morning, but we are to spend the day there, so we will just get up in time to see them all on their ways back to the good old home libraries. I am sorry it is all over. I hate to think I may not see some of these good friends again. I'll send you a card from Detroit on my way home.

Detroit, Friday, July 12th.

Safely back on Yankee soil. My little niece here has swallowed the medal which I brought her from Ste. Anne de Beaupre. Is she blessed inside and out? I asked a good friend of mine (and she's my authority on things Catholic, for she knelt beside me at Ste. Anne's). She says that while I have a creditable record for devotion to Ste. Anne my niece has swallowed her whole. I append a few verses which we ground out on the train coming home. Did Mr Bowker offer a prize for contributions to his anthem?

II.

Ottawa or Florida,
Private, Public, Carnegie,
Cat-ers, subs,
Refs and dubs,
None could tell the chiefs from cubs.

III.

Askew, Bowker, Briggs, Ahern,
Drury, Fison did a turn.
Bascom, Hill,
Moulton, Dill,
Lucht, and Ling all kept still.

IV.

Gould and Sykes who led the way
Through the wilds of Canada,
Sweet Miss Hay,
Hair all grey,
All were pilgrims to Beaupre.

—All-in-Brown.

(Of the great "Middle West"—
whether it be at Ypsilanti or Kalamazoo,
Kankakee or Oshkosh, it matters not to
you of the east, and we of the west know
each other too well to ask localities.)

American Association of Law

Report of Ottawa meeting

The first session was held June 27,
1912, at the Chateau Laurier, President
Godard in the chair, 44 being present.

The president introduced H. H. Bligh,

K. C., librarian of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, who, very felicitously welcomed the association to Canada and expressed the hope that the sessions would be profitable and that the stay in Ottawa would be enjoyed. He invited the members of the association to visit his library.

President Godard then addressed the association.

The report of the treasurer showed receipts, \$1,335, expenditures, \$1,028.

The secretary reported that the Executive committee had been obliged to meet the situation arising from the much regretted resignation of Gilson G. Glasier, as editor of the *Index*, after the publication of the first number of volume 4. It was finally decided to engage Karl Ed. Steinmetz as editor of the balance of volume 4 at slight increase in compensation over the amount he received for indexing. The negotiations consumed so much time that after the publication of No. 2 of volume 4 it was decided to omit the third number, and to proceed forthwith with the preparation of the annual number, which was to contain all index material of the year, including that which would have appeared in the third number.

Dr G. E. Wire, chairman, reported progress on behalf of the committee on the reprinting of session laws. This report, together with other reports and papers not set out in this number, will be found in the *Law Library Journal* published by this association in conjunction with the *Index to Legal Periodicals*.

O. J. Field, chairman, on behalf of the committee on Latin American laws, reported that that committee had received but one response to about 30 letters sent to various South American legal institutions. This reply came from Brazil, and called attention to the fact that the *National Press* of Rio de Janeiro had for sale the public laws of the country. The committee hoped to report additional information at the next annual meeting.

Mr Poole, temporary chairman of the committee to confer with the Library of Congress on shelf classifications for the law department, reported that a series of

questions had been propounded by the Library of Congress, a copy of which had been sent to each member of the committee, and that replies thereto had been received from Mr Hewitt and Mr Babbitt, which replies had been transmitted to the Library of Congress. No further action was taken by the committee pending further word from the Library of Congress, which library since that time has seemed to be fully occupied with other matters.

A. J. Small, chairman of the committee on Bibliography of Bar Association proceedings, reported that a complete list, prepared by Francis Rawle, of Philadelphia, had been received by the committee, but that, in accordance with Mr Rawle's request, details given in this list—many of which were in very abbreviated form—would have to be put into bibliographical shape before publication. It was further reported that through the kind suggestion of Charles J. Babbitt, it was hoped that arrangements might be effected whereby this work might be done, and publication secured.

John B. Kaiser, librarian of the department of economics and sociology of the University of Illinois, read a paper on library school training for employees of law libraries. This was followed by an animated discussion.

Second session, June 28, 1912, at 9:30 a. m., at the Chateau Laurier.

President Godard stated that the first matter to be taken up was the consideration of the "tentative list of subject headings for a law library catalog," prepared by the Library of Congress.

Edwin M. Borchard introduced the matter. He stated that the list had been prepared primarily for the use of the Library of Congress in its own catalog and in the work of printing catalog cards for distribution. It was hoped that the list in its final form would be of help to law libraries throughout the country and to this end criticisms of the tentative list, and suggestions were asked for.

Mr Borchard then took up the headings in regard to which there might be difference of opinion and explained the

decision reached by his library. He pointed out several cases where changes had already been made in the list. A committee, Mr Cheney, Mr Hewitt and Mr Thompson, was appointed to confer further with the Library of Congress.

At a later session of the convention, a resolution of thanks to the Library of Congress for undertaking this work was voted.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Franklin O. Poole; first vice-president, Frederick W. Schenk; second vice-president, Mrs M. C. Klingelsmith; secretary, Miss G. E. Woodard; treasurer, E. Lee Whitney; executive committee: E. O. S. Scholefield, O. J. Field, E. J. Lien.

At the third session, Mr Poole, on behalf of the committee on resolutions, presented a number of resolutions acknowledging the services to the profession of the Massachusetts state library in publishing a list of American statute laws, and the catalog of foreign statute laws; of Francis Rawle in presenting to the association for publication his list of Bar Association proceedings; of the Library of Congress in compiling a list of subject headings for law library catalogs, and the *Guide* to the legal literature of Germany; and to all those who contributed to the program of the meeting, and had been instrumental in making the stay of the members in Ottawa so pleasant and profitable. There was also presented a resolution in acknowledgment of the life work of William J. C. Berry, one of the charter members, and formerly librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and of Stephen B. Griswold, the only honorary member of the association, and formerly State law librarian of New York.

All these resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A. J. Small stated that he had received many requests for information regarding the shelf classification of text books in his library and he moved that the president appoint a committee of three to gather information regarding such classi-

fication in the several libraries, and prepare the same for publication.

After discussion, the motion was carried and it was voted to appropriate \$25 for the expenses of the committee.

In addition to the above sessions, the association met in conjunction with other bodies in two joint sessions, the first with the National association of State libraries and the Special Libraries association, and the second, with the Bibliographical society and other bodies.

National Education Association

Report on meeting of library department

The library department of the N. E. A. convened at Chicago, July 8-12 with President E. W. Gaillard presiding.

After a few words of welcome, Henry E. Legler, Chicago public library, read a paper on "Educational by-products in library work," in which he summarized the ways libraries are supplementing the work of the schools as follows:

"Class room libraries selected with special reference to age and group capacity are sent for local use and home circulation.

Deposit collections are loaned for periods varying from one semester to a full scholastic year.

Classes are invited to visit the library for instruction in reference work.

Reference lists corresponding to the outlines of history or other school studies are posted for easy reference, and groups of books are placed on reserve shelves for like purposes.

Story hours planned in conjunction with the teachers are conducted.

References are looked up for teachers in anticipation of study assignments.

Collateral reading is provided.

Leaflets are issued listing library resources in aid of teachers.

Trained librarians are placed in charge of high school libraries and give instruction in the use and care of books."

"Intermediate" rooms are equipped to render the transition from the children's room to the adult department of the library logical and gradual. In these an

other rooms designated for the purpose, personal aid is given in selection of material for debates and themes.

Collections of pictures and photographs are furnished to illustrate subjects in geography, history, art and biography."

Following this Julia Hopkins gave the "Plans and scope of the new normal course in library training offered at Pratt institute school of library science."

Miss Ely, Dayton public library, then read a paper entitled "The book teacher says is good," in which she reminded us that with the teacher still remains the greatest opportunity for guiding the child in his reading, and that we must ever be ready to assist our teachers in their solution of this ever present problem.

The committee appointed in San Francisco to consider the best course possible for the improvement of the conditions in normal school libraries, submitted its report: A syllabus of library instruction in normal schools, an abstract of which was read. It was voted that the National education association be asked to print this report in full. It will supplement the one compiled by a former committee of the same association.

The secretary submitted a report on membership which shows that of a total membership of 480 only 40 are active personal members. Of this 40, six are with state libraries or state education departments, 10 are college librarians, six are connected with public libraries, and only one is a children's librarian. The main membership is institutional.

On Tuesday afternoon, the visiting members of the library department enjoyed an automobile ride through Lincoln Park and along Lake Shore Drive with stops at the great libraries of the North Side. A stop was made at the Chicago Historical Society library where cooling refreshments were served.

The first paper of the Thursday morning session at Mandel Hall was "The educated librarian." In this Mr Bostwick discussed library work as a vocation, its requirements for successful work, and

the returns it offers. It will be most helpful to all who are contemplating entering the profession.

Following this discussion of library work as a vocation, Jesse Davis, Central high school, Grand Rapids, Mich., told of "The use of a library in vocational guidance." It was a most suggestive paper as to the ways the library may cooperate in this new movement.

Greetings from the U. S. Bureau of Education were brought by Mrs P. P. Claxton, Washington, D. C., a former secretary of the library department. While appreciating the work the libraries have done and the promise of traveling and county library systems, Mrs Claxton felt that the library must go to the people, especially in smaller towns and rural communities.

Mary F. Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., then read the very interesting report of the committee appointed in San Francisco to investigate the condition of high school libraries in the United States. This met with live discussion.

Thursday afternoon the members were conducted on a tour of the University of Chicago libraries. This was followed by a charming garden party in Scammon Gardens. From here the visiting members were taken in automobiles to several of the branch libraries and then to the Chicago normal school where delicious refreshments were served.

At the Round-table conference on Friday afternoon, Jessie Black, University of Chicago, read a paper on "Courses in children's literature," which was discussed by Ange V. Milner, Normal, Ill., and Delia G. Ovitz, of Milwaukee, Wis.

"Possible course in cultural reading in high schools," was the subject of a paper by Miss F. M. Hopkins, Detroit, Mich. This was discussed by Miss Hall, Girls' high school, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Following this was an informal discussion of questions and topics by members of the round-table.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Mary E. Hall, Girls' high school, Brooklyn, N. Y.; vice-president, James V. Sturges, State

normal school, Geneseo, N. Y.; secretary, Effie L. Power, Public library, St. Louis, Mo.

A most interesting and helpful exhibit of material relating to high school libraries was displayed in the exhibition room of the Chicago public library. It comprised: Reading lists, suggestive and required; Schemes for adapting classification to school libraries; Use of school paper as a medium of communication with students; Outlines of instruction in library work; Means of caring for clippings and pictures; Use of a bulletin board; Selected lists of books for high school libraries. The relation of school and library was well illustrated by sets of material sent by various library commissions and public libraries throughout the United States. This exhibit was visited by many teachers as well as librarians. Much credit is due to the Local committee and libraries for their untiring efforts in behalf of the visiting members.

M. A. NEWBERRY, Secretary.

Library Meetings

California—The seventeenth annual meeting of the California library association was held at Tahoe Tavern, Lake Tahoe, June 17-22, 1912, jointly with the third annual convention of the California county librarians. The meeting was informal, full of interest and enthusiasm, with free discussion of all topics. The register showed an attendance of 123, representing 39 public libraries, 12 county libraries, 4 state universities and college libraries, 4 institutional libraries and 3 libraries in other states.

Mrs Robt. Coolidge of Berkeley gave a series of talks on Folk Songs of different nations, which she illustrated by ballads, explaining their origin, and ended by making a plea for simple home singing and a discrimination between cheap and good popular songs.

The great increase in immigration to be expected on the opening of the Panama Canal was the subject of an address on California and immigration by Grace E. Trumbull of the California develop-

ment board, emphasizing the necessity of being prepared for this immigration and the part of libraries in the working out of the immigration problem.

Miss Trumbull's talk was followed by a discussion of what the libraries are doing to supply the foreigners with books.

A very timely paper was that of G. M. Homans, state forester, on Forestry, one of the vital problems of the day.

There were several contributions on the history of the state, which always appeals to a Californian audience.

In a talk on the two natural allies of the library, Chas. S. Greene, librarian of the Oakland free library, outlined briefly what may be accomplished by combination, coöperation and coördination of the museum, the art gallery and the library, to the end that all may be live institutions serving all the people.

R. S. Gray, representing the Commonwealth club of California, contributed an account of the work of the club. Briefly expressed it might be said that the work of the club is locally applied sociology. Of particular interest to library people is the plan to build up a working civic library which shall, as far as possible, include all material necessary to enable students to inform themselves in respect to social, economic and industrial conditions and problems of California and its principal municipalities.

To the great pleasure of the meeting Miss F. E. Smith, director of the training class of the Chicago public library, stopped over a day and told of the plans for the class in library methods in the University of California summer school, and answered many questions about the work in the Chicago class.

Miss Dold read a delightful paper on her work with the class in library training in the Chico normal school.

Chas. S. Greene, chairman of the committee on library training school, reported that while the present year had not been favorable, there is no less desire and no less need for a permanent school. The work of the summer school, while of great value, will not touch the need. While there is no particular activity on

the part of the committee, there is a deeper determination that there shall be such a school.

Susan T. Smith of the reference department of the State library, speaking on "Work with the study clubs and high schools," said that anticipation of the wants and needs of the reading public during the different seasons was the keynote of successful reference work, especially if attempted at long-distance range.

She emphasized the necessity of anticipation, especially in regard to the work with clubs and high schools. She urged clubs to send in the subjects of their programs at the end instead of the first of the club year, as many clubs choose the same subjects for approximately the same dates, and it is difficult to find enough books to go around. County librarians could secure at least a tentative program from all the clubs in the country or make suggestions for reasonable standard subjects to be chosen and juggle the dates so there is less conflict, giving the State library due notice. This also applies to work in the high schools. Subjects for debate are selected at the last moment, during the library's busiest season, without any discrimination as to the fitness of the subject for debate. County librarians are urged to educate the principal and his staff to appreciate the need of putting high school debate work on the same basis of direction as other student affairs and to educate the students to be forehanded in the selection of subjects for debate and to make the best and wisest use of the material at hand.

The next speaker, A. J. Cloud, deputy superintendent of schools of San Francisco, whose subject was "High school debates in practice," said that the great difficulty in high school debate work is that teachers take so little interest, being trained to take an interest in written work only, not in oral expression. The selection of a subject for debate is left almost entirely with the students who compose the debating league. This explains the subjects chosen. The

student needs regulation by maturer minds and training in formal and informal debating. Mr Cloud suggested a closer coöperation between the libraries and high schools as a step toward the solution of the problem of debates and debate material.

Speaking on the subject of the county free library and the school, Miss Huntington of Yolo county told of the way the schools are being served there and of the coöperation between the schools and the county free library. Following Miss Huntington Miss Dexter-Henshall spoke enthusiastically on what the Yolo county free library has accomplished in its first year's work with the schools from the point of view of the county superintendent of schools. She dwelt particularly on the great value of having the expert advice of a trained librarian to guide the children's reading with a certainty that a busy teacher cannot always muster.

Other counties then reported on work with schools, on using county teachers' libraries and on the county law libraries. Repeated reference was made by the county librarians to the use they made of books from the State library.

A session was devoted to the discussion of branches, emphasizing the fact that the opening of branches is proving a most vital social and educational feature in the various communities.

San Joaquin county handles more books than any other county. This is attributed to the plan of advertising by means of printed book lists on all subjects of interest to the people. These are published every week in the newspapers and requests come in from all over the county in response. The schools and clubs have expressed their appreciation of this service.

L. W. Ripley of Sacramento reported progress in the preparation of the county free library handbook.

At another session the topic "Tricks of the trade," served to open a discussion on many things found especially effectual, such as pictures which are bought and sent to the branches to be

put in frames supplied for the purpose, and these pictures changed from time to time, etc., etc.

Beside the eight regular sessions there were three lectures in the evenings, a travel lecture with beautiful views of southern California to Lake Tahoe and the Yosemite Valley and on the Golden Gate; one on Alaska, and a lecture on "Early California." On Monday evening a very informal reception was held. Friday was given to the trip around the lake on the steamer Tahoe.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, J. L. Gillis; vice-president, Caroline S. Waters; secretary-treasurer, Alice J. Haines.

The following resolutions were among those adopted:

Resolved, That the California library association cordially invites the American library association to hold its conference for 1915 in San Francisco at the time of the Exposition which will commemorate the opening of the Panama Canal.

Resolved, That the California library association believes that affiliation with the national organization would be advantageous and suggests as the first step toward such affiliation state representation in the A. L. A. Council on the basis of one delegate from each state having an association.

Iowa—The Des Moines library club organized in 1909, closed its third year with a picnic supper at Union park on June 6. A short business meeting was held, and the following officers were elected for the year 1912-13:

President, Alice Marple; vice-president, Mrs Georgia Easter; secretary, Lavinia Steele; treasurer, Bertha Wilson; chairman social committee, Mary Rosemond; chairman program committee, Rae Stockham.

Meetings of the club are held bi-monthly, beginning the first Tuesday in October and ending in June. The active membership of the club is small, about 35, composed of the staffs of the five libraries of Des Moines—the Public library, the State library, the libraries of

Drake university, Des Moines college, and Highland Park college. Any one interested in library matters is eligible to associate membership.

As the club aims to combine recreation and sociability with profit, it has not been the custom to tax its members with papers and discussions of a strictly technical nature—instead, the social feature is emphasized and programs are as a rule of semi-professional character, very often being a paper or informal talk by some one not a member of the club. Members are privileged to invite guests.

LAVINIA STEELE, Secretary.

Massachusetts—A joint meeting of the Massachusetts library club, Western Massachusetts library club and Bay Path library club, was held at Springfield, June 6-7. The attendance was good and the discussions were admirably practical and inspiring. The report of the Committee on Co-operation and the papers on Library advertising by Mr Yust and Mr Wellman were excellent. The proceedings are to be found in the July number of the *Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin*.

Wisconsin—The Milwaukee library club has elected the following officers for the year 1912-13: President, C. E. McLenegan; vice-president, Leo Tiefenthaler; secretary-treasurer, Lillian M. Carter; executive board, Helen Apple and Florence Olcott.

Instead of meeting once a month, the club has decided to meet quarterly, beginning in October.

Coming meetings

The Indiana library association will meet in Terre Haute, October 17-19, 1912.

The annual meeting of the Indiana library trustees association will be held in Indianapolis, November 12, 13, 1912.

The annual meeting of the Iowa library association is to be held in Nevada, Iowa, October 8-10.

The Minnesota library association will meet at Faribault, October 2-4.

The annual meeting of the Kansas library association will be held at Manhattan, October 30-Nov. 1, inclusive.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska library association will be held at Lincoln, October 30-31.

The Keystone state library association will meet at Galen hall, Wernersville, Pa., October 17-19.

Joint Meeting of Missouri and Illinois Library Associations

This meeting will be held in St. Louis, October 24-26, 1912. Headquarters will be in the new building of the Public library, where most of the meetings will be held. The Jefferson hotel and the Y. W. C. A., both less than a block away, will provide accommodations near at hand, and headquarters will also have a list of boarding houses. Room and breakfast may be secured as low as 75 cents. The Jefferson hotel (first class) offers a special rate of \$1.00 a day without meals (two in a room).

The program includes Henry E. Legler, A. L. A. delegate; Geo. B. Utley, Prof J. L. Lowes of Washington university, and Percival Chubb, of New York, in addition to prominent members of the two associations. One session is devoted to municipal reference libraries, and to library law.

The first afternoon will be devoted to a ride in special trolley cars through the most interesting parts of the city, with stops at one or more of the six branch libraries. That evening there will be a reception and dance, followed by an inspection of the new building.

It is the hope of the officers of the two associations and especially of their hosts in St. Louis that libraries from other states will accept their cordial invitation to join in this meeting.

Further information will be cheerfully given by Paul Blackwelder, St. Louis public library, or F. K. W. Drury, University of Illinois, Urbana.

There will be a meeting of library trustees from Illinois on Friday afternoon, October 25. The subject of important legislation for the coming session of the legislature will be discussed. All libraries should be represented, as the contemplated legislation will affect all libraries.

New York State Library Association

The twenty-second annual meeting of the New York library association is scheduled to be held at Niagara Falls during the week beginning September 23. Headquarters at the International Hotel.

Library extension will be the keynote of the meeting.

The address of the president, Wm. F. Seward, on "Possibilities," will be followed by discussion opened by W. F. Yust of Rochester.

Tuesday afternoon Dr P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, will give an address on "Books for those who need them most."

A discussion on library extension will be conducted from the floor.

Consideration of the education of the prisoner will be emphasized in an address by Dr O. F. Lewis, general secretary of the Prison association of New York on "Prison libraries in New York state."

A round table will be held on Wednesday evening, conducted by Dr Lewis. Prominent penologists and social workers are expected to take part.

Other speakers announced are Walter R. Nursey, inspector of public libraries, Province of Ontario; M. S. Dudgeon, secretary, Wisconsin free library commission; W. P. Cutter, of the library of the Engineering societies, New York, and Chas. E. McLenegan, librarian, Milwaukee public library.

Ohio Library Association

Preliminary announcement of the annual meeting

The O.L.A. will meet October 21-24 in Newark. Newark can be reached from almost any part of the state in a half day, and for this reason the first session is called for the afternoon of the first date and the last will be held the morning of the last date.

The president of the A. L. A., Mr Legler, and the secretary of the National conference of charities and corrections, Dr Alexander Johnson, will address the association. Since the Newark library is not supported by the city, but largely through the activities of the women's

clubs, addresses from some of the foremost club women of the state will be an especially important part of the program.

The question of book selection for a small library will be the topic of three sessions under the general direction of the Library training committee of which Miss Laura Smith is chairman. Reference books and fiction will be discussed by members of the committee and other members of the association.

The college and reference section will have two sessions.

The association will be the guest of the Newark Board of Trade one afternoon for a drive and it is planned to visit beautiful Granville, six miles distant, where Denison university is situated.

If the hotel facilities are not adequate, accommodation will be arranged for in private houses after the custom of the State federation meeting. Hotel rates range from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day (the latter with private bath.) A uniform rate of 75c a night will be charged for rooms in private houses. Mrs Rankin, the librarian, has consented to take charge of accommodations; she would appreciate as early a notification of attendance as it is possible to give.

Let us bear in mind that our state association with more than four hundred members has great opportunities and responsibilities in its annual meeting and that their best accomplishment lies in the attendance of each member—thereby renewing friendships, enlarging professional acquaintanceship, receiving from the program and contributing to it.

CAROLINE BURNITE,
President.

A New Australian Library Association

A successful effort to establish a Victorian library association was initiated by A. E. McMicken, city librarian of Prahran. A considerable number of librarians and others interested in the National home-reading association were present. E. M. Miller gave a splendid address on "Libraries in relation to education," showing the necessity for large library facilities in Victoria as well as

throughout Australia. The association started out with bright prospects and it is to be hoped will continue as effectively, though for a much longer period, as did the Australian library association.

Library Schools

Drexel institute

The most important notice for the new year is that of a change in the staff of the school. Corinne Bacon will succeed Miss Donnelly as director and librarian, and Mabel Webster Brown, will succeed Miss Hopkins as first assistant.

Miss Bacon comes to her new work with a wealth of preparation which promises a bright future for the school. She is a graduate of Packer Collegiate institute, and was for seven years an assistant in the New Britain (Conn.) public library, before she attended the New York State library school (1901-03) from which she received her degree.

From 1903-10 she was on the staff of the New York State library, and taught cataloging and subject headings in the library school, and the same subjects, with others, in the summer school.

Since 1910 she has been head cataloger of the Newark (N. J.) free library, and during eight months of that time has also been in the reference department, so that she comes fresh from actual public library work back to teaching.

Mabel Webster Brown, who has been appointed first assistant, is a graduate of Vassar, who, before her library training in the college graduate course at Simmons college, Boston, Mass., was for two years a teacher in Knoxville, Tenn., and for two years engaged in newspaper work in the same city.

Miss Brown organized the Hopkinton (Mass.) library for the Massachusetts State Library commission, and for the past year has been in the Newark (N. J.) free public library.

Though the announcement comes late, the change has been foreseen for some time, so that all arrangements have been made to prevent the transfer of authority from interfering with the work of the

school, which will begin Monday, September 30.

Graduate notes

Mary Helen Pooley, 1912, has been appointed on the cataloging staff of the Public library of Cincinnati.

Susie Edith Black, 1911, was appointed librarian of the West End library association library, Chester, Pa., August 1.

Caroline Laumann, '07, has been appointed assistant in the reference and cataloging departments of the Carnegie library of Allegheny, Pa.

The Alumni dinner at the Ottawa conference was presided over by the president, Mrs Cassandra Warner, and 24 members made a goodly showing. Mrs Elmendorf and Mr Anderson were guests of honor.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,
Ex-Director.

University of Illinois

Albert S. Wilson, A.B., B.D., assistant director for the past five years, has resigned in order to become librarian of Washington State college, Pullman, Washington. During these years the high standards of the school have been maintained and he has made a host of friends who wish him every success in his new work.

Ernest J. Reece, Ph.B., a graduate with certificate of Western Reserve university library school, 1905, has been engaged as instructor, and will carry most of the class work, which has heretofore been carried by Mr Wilson. Mr Reece, after leaving the Western Reserve university library school, was one year in the reference room of the Cleveland public library, and since that time has been for three years librarian of Oahu college, Honolulu.

Mrs Eleanor G. Karsten, Ph.B., University of Chicago, a former student in the secretarial course at Simmons college, recently appointed secretary to the university librarian, will give the instruction in the care and use of the typewriter, in proofreading, in printing and in office methods.

P. L. WINDSOR.

Pratt institute

The school opened Monday, September 16, for the preliminary two weeks of practical work in the library, which has been a successful feature of the course for several years.

Sixteen states and three foreign countries are represented in the class.

The director and vice-director of the School each spent the vacation abroad this summer. Mr Stevens visited the Plantin Museum in Antwerp, where he collected much material for his lectures on printing. He also attended the L. A. U. K. meeting at Liverpool. Miss Rathbone visited the public libraries of Edinburgh, Carlyle, York, Norwich, Cambridge, and several of the London boroughs, also the University library at Cambridge and the interesting collection at Corpus Christi and at Trinity colleges.

Alumni notes

Louise M. Fernald ('07), librarian since her graduation of the Rochester (Minn.) public library, becomes librarian of the Great Falls (Mont.) public library on November 1.

Ina Rankin ('09) has been made librarian of the Ethical Culture school, New York City.

Ethelwyn Crane ('10) has received the appointment of librarian of the Public library at Hoquiam, Washington.

Elsa C. Fueslein ('12) is cataloging the library of the bank of Spencer Trask & Co., New York City.

Lucia Haley ('12) has been made an assistant in the Seattle (Wash.) public library.

Olive M. Ryder ('12) has been appointed librarian of the Meadville (Pa.) public library.

Leta E. Townner ('12) has been made an assistant in the Minneapolis public library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

New York public library

Twenty-five students received certificates on June 7, 1912.

Registration fees received to date for the entering class of 1912-13, indicate a

class of 46, four of whom are men, representing the states as follows:

New York (including the Greater City), 16; Michigan, 4; Iowa, 3; Massachusetts, 3; New Jersey, 3; Ohio, 3; California, 2; Illinois, 2; Nebraska, 2; Connecticut, Florida, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, each 1.

Barnard, Dartmouth, Oberlin, Wellesley and the Universities of Cincinnati, Michigan, Nebraska and Southern California are represented by graduates, and Coe college, Wellesley, and the University of Chicago by students of from one to three years' attendance. Two foreign schools, six private and fifteen high schools are represented.

It may be interesting to those knowing of the probation experiment to learn that nine of the junior class entered as probationers last year, or early this year, and now come into the school as members of the staff, taking a year's leave of absence from staff duties.

Five members of the staff will enter for partial work, and the libraries of the Botanical Garden, and public libraries of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Patterson, N. J., are represented by students for partial courses.

MARY W. PLUMMER, Principal.

New York state library

An invitation has been extended by the State education department to all former students of the school now actively in library work, to attend the dedication of the new State education building, Oct. 15-17. The formal dedicatory exercises will be preceded, on the evening of Monday, Oct. 14, by an informal reception for former students and visiting librarians. It will be held in the school's suite on the third floor of the Education building and will commemorate the first 25 years of the school's existence. On the afternoon of Oct. 15 the library session of the dedicatory exercises will be held. Among the speakers will be Hon White-law Reid, ambassador to the court of St. James and chancellor of the University of the State of New York. Dr John C. Schwab, librarian of Yale university,

and Dr Herbert Putnam will speak in behalf of the library movement of the country.

As far as possible the school will endeavor to help former students obtain suitable rooms for this occasion. In view of the large number of educators who will attend the other sessions any former student who expects to attend the library sessions and desires help in selecting rooms or board should write at once to Miss E. M. Sanderson, State library school, Albany, N. Y.

August 26, the school was moved from its temporary location in the Guild house of All Saints' cathedral to its new rooms in the State education building. The furniture and fittings are rapidly being installed and there seems no doubt that by the opening of the school on October 2, everything needed will be in readiness. The suite includes an office and a large study-room with accommodations for more than 70 students, besides faculty members and several staff members whose work is more or less connected with the school. The room is spacious and well-lighted, with plenty of artificial light and individual desks and book-cases of special design for student use. Two large lecture-rooms, a smaller room for seminars or other small classes, and a typewriting room for student use complete the suite.

The following degrees have been granted during the year:

Master of library science: Joseph Leroy Harrison, B. L. S. '93, librarian of Forbes library, Northampton, Mass.

Bachelor of library science: Alice Doty McKee, '05; David Ashley Hooker, '08, and Amy Allen, Grace Hill, Florence Isabel Holmes and Ruth Rosholt, of the class of 1912.

F. K. WALTER.

Western Reserve university

During the summer 12 members of the class of 1912 were appointed to the Cleveland public library; one to the Minneapolis public library; one to the University of California library, and one to the Harvard university library.

Ernest J. Reese, '05, has accepted the appointment of instructor in the Library school of the University of Illinois.

Carl P. P. Vitz, '05, has resigned his position of director's assistant, New York state library, to accept the position of second vice-librarian of the Cleveland public library.

Wilda Strong, '08, has been appointed an assistant in the Boston Athenaeum library.

Martha C. Sanborn, '09, has resigned her position of assistant in the Iowa college library, to accept the librarianship of Morningside college, Sioux City, Ia.

Elsie Horr, '10, assistant in the catalog department of the Cleveland public library, has been granted a year's leave of absence and will spend it in Germany.

JULIA M. WHITTLESEY,
Director.

University of Wisconsin

The following members of the class of 1912 have received positions:

Ruth Balch, general assistant, Newberry library, Chicago.

Malvina Clausen, children's librarian, Eau Claire (Wis.) public library.

Lillian E. Cook, librarian, Valley City (N. D.) public library.

Ruth B. Drake, assistant, cataloging and reference department, Cincinnati public library.

Elizabeth Eckel, assistant, Branch library, Cincinnati.

Nellie M. Fawcett, cataloger, Cedar Rapids (Ia.) public library.

Dorothy Flower, assistant, children's department, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Pearl Glazier, librarian, Hampton (Ia.) public library.

Edna S. Green, assistant, Oshkosh (Wis.) public library.

Ruth P. Hayward, assistant, cataloging and reference department, Cincinnati public library.

Dorothea C. Heins, first assistant, Montgomery (Ala.) public library.

Mary L. Hicks, first assistant, Evansville (Ind.) public library.

Mary Ives, librarian, high school branch, Madison (Wis.) free library.

William E. Jillson, librarian, Ripon College library, Ripon, Wis.

Grace M. Leaf, reference librarian,

Kansas State Normal school library, Emporia.

Helen Pfeiffer, assistant, St. Joseph (Mo.) public library.

Ethel A. Robbins, head of loan department, Cedar Rapids (Ia.) public library.

Elizabeth C. Roman, special cataloger, State library, Nashville, Tenn.

Gladys Smith, School branch librarian, Portland (Ore.) public library.

Ruth A. Stetson, librarian, Evansville (Ind.) High school library.

Gertrude Thiebaud, librarian, Peru (Ind.) public library.

Wilhelmina Van der Haagen, assistant, Grand Rapids (Mich.) public library.

The Wisconsin library school association held its annual meeting at the Ottawa conference. The meeting was brief. The following officers were elected:

President, Hannah M. Lawrence, '10, Buffalo; vice-president, Mrs Katherine A. Hahn, '09, Menominee; secretary, Lucy L. Morgan, '11, Madison; treasurer, Helen Gorton, '07, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

The Summer school opened June 23 with 31 in the regular course and six in the joint course with the university. A number of outside lecturers added greatly to the interest and profit of the course. The lectures in the open schedule of the University summer school were attended by the students of the library school.

Summer Schools

University of California

A summer school in library methods was conducted by the University of California library, June 24-Aug. 3. Nearly 100 applications were received and from these 26 were chosen for admission who were in positions in libraries or had received appointments to positions.

In planning the course emphasis was placed on the essentials in library economy, with the purpose of being of practical assistance to those who had had some library experience.

Instruction was given by Miss Coulter, reference department of the University of California library; Mr Mitchell, head

of the accessions department; Mr Binstead, head of the periodical department, and by the director. Mr Gillis, State librarian of California, very kindly consented to give two lectures on California library law, and was enthusiastically received by the class.

FAITH E. SMITH, Director.

Chautauqua

The twelfth annual session of the Chautauqua library school was held July 6-August 17, under the supervision of Mary E. Downey assisted by Sabra W. Vought and Alice E. Sanborn.

The work of the regular instructors was supplemented by special lectures as follows: Dr Melvil Dewey, Qualifications of a librarian, Efficiency, methods, time-savers, classification; Dr Eliza Mosher, Health considerations of the library staff; Mrs Evelyn Snead Barnett, The technique of the short story; Phoebe Elliott, The art of story telling; Kate Kimball, The Chautauqua reading course. Lina Beard presented the Girl Pioneer movement and Adelia Beard told of her birds which supplement books on bird study. The class also attended Miss Elliott's twelve twilight story hours for the children. Besides the lectures given before the school, the students had the privilege of attending many on the general program relating directly to library work, child study and literature.

The Chautauqua and Patterson libraries and books from the New York and Ohio traveling libraries were used for reference and practice work.

The registration included 34 students representing libraries of the following 11 states: Ohio 15, New York 7, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey 2 each, Georgia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Texas, West Virginia one each.

Indiana

A special advanced course on library work with children, conducted by Gertrude Elisebeth Andrus, superintendent of the children's department of the public library, Seattle, Washington, was an important new feature of the Indiana Library Commission summer school for librarians this year. The course lasted

one week, from July 8 to 13, and consisted of 10 lectures on the following subjects: Advertising a library (especially the children's room); Boys' clubs; Girls' clubs; Playground work; Story telling (two lectures); School work; Intermediate department; Mothers' clubs, and Co-operation with outside agencies.

It was open only to librarians and assistants who had acquired, through experience or training, a good general knowledge of library work, and to students in the regular summer school course who gave evidence of being able to carry their work and also attend the special lectures. There was a tuition fee of \$5 for special students and \$3 for regular students taking the special course. In all 23 librarians heard the lectures, 9 of whom were regular students and 14 of whom came for that work only.

It was the intention to limit the size of the regular class to 20 on account of the limited facilities, but 21 people, all from Indiana, were finally accepted. The work was conducted along usual lines. The instructors were Carl H. Milam, Carrie E. Scott, and Ora Williams of the Public Library commission, and W. M. Hepburn, of Purdue university.

The total number of lectures given was 95, 75 by the instructors and 20 by outside lecturers. The special lecturers included M. S. Dudgeon, Madison, Wisconsin; Charles E. Rush, St. Joseph, Mo.; Theresa Walter, Dayton, Ohio; L. J. Baily, Gary; Demarchus C. Brown, Eliza G. Browning, Helen Davis, J. P. Dunn and John A. Lapp, Indianapolis; Nannie W. Jayne, Bluffton; Harlow Lindley and Mrs M. F. Johnston, Richmond; Ethel McCollough, Evansville, and Winifred Ticer, Huntington.

The school was conducted at Earlham college, Richmond.

Kansas

A "School library round table" was one of the features of the State-Wide institute, held July 16-26, 1912, at the Kansas State normal school, Emporia. The institute is conducted annually by the school during the last 10 days of the summer session. This year the attend-

ance of school superintendents, principals and teachers was about 300, in addition to the more than 1,300 summer school students. The library round table discussions drew a fair attendance and gave opportunity for considerable personal work. The discussions were led by Willis H. Kerr, librarian, and Miss Buck, professor of library science. Mr Kerr opened the series with an address, "Making the library earn its salt," following which the following topics were considered day by day: Relationship of the school library and the public library, Book selection, Organization and care of the small grade and rural library, The high school library, Teaching the use of the library, Children's reading, Story-telling in the schools, Use of pictures in school work, Anniversaries and special programs, State legislation and organization for library extension. Attention was called to the collection of school library aids available at the headquarters of the library science department, and there was a gratifying use of the material. At one of the general chapel services during the institute, Mr Kerr addressed the assembly on "The educational work of modern American libraries."

Michigan

The fourth annual session of the Summer library school at the University of Michigan enrolled 19 students. Seven were university graduates. The course was calculated to give a knowledge of library methods and materials to the users of libraries, and therefore a number of students were entered who had no previous library training and it was a valuable introduction to some university graduates who are planning to go to regular library schools later.

Minnesota

The Minnesota summer school for 1912 was held at the State university, June 17-July 26, with a registration of 23 students. Four states outside of Minnesota were represented.

The course was under the direction of Miss Baldwin, secretary of the commission. The instruction was given by Miss Baldwin, Miss Carey, the commission organizers, and Miss Stearns of the

commission staff. A feature of special interest this year was the course of eight lectures on children's work given by Effie L. Power, supervisor of children's work, St. Louis public library.

Special lectures were given as follows: California county libraries, William R. Watson; Books of power, Margaret J. Evans, Northfield; The librarian's opportunity, Prof. Maria L. Sanford; Reading for foreigners, Margaret Palmer, Hibbing; Being a citizen, Flora B. Roberts, Superior, Wis.; School libraries in Minnesota, Martha Wilson, State supervisor of school libraries.

Interesting Things in Print

The Rhode Island state library has issued a list of general constitutional and statutory provisions relating to suffrage, compiled by Lowell Kendrick and Harold P. Salisbury.

The Pratt Institute free library has issued a selected list of technical books of 1911. The list is annotated and while all the titles included are good technical literature, it does not pretend to be exhaustive. The list is indexed.

The Detroit public library has issued a list of the historical material in its possession relating to the character and career of the founder of Detroit, Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac. The pamphlet is illustrated with old prints.

The State Board of Library commissions of Michigan has issued a pamphlet under the title of "Traveling libraries catechism," which, by a series of questions and answers, supplies all needed information in regard to the traveling library system in vogue in that state.

An interesting lookout on the development of present day library extension is found in the *Indian Review* for June, 1912, in an article "Public libraries for public education," by Mr B. M. Dadachanji, B.A. While India itself is but beginning to adopt, in a limited way, the public library idea, Mr. Dadachanji has certainly a keen sense of the value of such an institution.

The proceedings of the third American Peace Congress, held in Baltimore in 1911, is ready for distribution. It is an excellent compendium of the opinions of the most competent thinkers on the peace movement in its latest phase. It may be had from Williams & Wilkins Company, 2427 York street, Baltimore, price 75 cents postpaid.

A copy of *Bindery Talk*, no.2, v.1, has been received. This is an uncovered pamphlet with no folio numbers, published at Los Angeles, with the avowed purpose of "disseminating information about the suitable binding and proper care of books," published monthly, 50 cents a year. Judging by the number at hand, it is well worth the modest price set upon it.

The proceedings of the Ontario library association of the 1912 annual meeting have been issued. It is a volume of 128 pages, containing full reports of committees, results and papers of 1912. The address of Miss Stearns of Wisconsin under the title of "The library militant" is included. The volume is illustrated by portraits of the presidents, the officers of the department of education connected with libraries, and two views of the handsome reference library of Toronto.

"A finding list of young people's books," in the Chicago public library, has been issued by that institution. It will be sent to librarians and others residing elsewhere than in Chicago, post paid, for 50 cents. The list is not intended to be selected in any way, but great pains have been taken to make it useful on the subject side. The volume contains 320 pages, double column. The entries are arranged alphabetically and are classified under countries, thereby increasing the usefulness of the volume.

Parts 2 and 3 of the "Subject list of works on municipal industries," in the library of the Patent Office, London, have been issued. Part 2 is concerned with "Iron manufacture, alloys and metallography." It is a pamphlet of 70 pages, covering material in English, French and German. Part 3 is concerned with "Metallurgy, non-ferrous and general, assay-

ing, and fuel combustion" and is a pamphlet of 133 pages.

These lists are superseding the Patent Office "Library series" published in 1903.

"The British museum reading-room handbook for students" is the title of a little booklet prepared by R. A. Peddie, a well-known British bibliographer and a prominent member of the Library association. Americans who have been, as our English friends would call it, spoiled by the freedom of Library of Congress and other national collections in the United States and Canada, will do well to peruse this well written, clear, concise handbook, even if they are not students. It is quite a common thing to hear from them complaints of the disappointment in what appears to be unnecessary treatment received in attempts to visit the reading rooms of the British Museum. Three times has the writer approached the door and as often turned away because of the limited time at hand and the length of the required period for obtaining admission.

A New A. L. A. Catalog

A welcome publication to all those interested in books, and particularly library collections, is the A. L. A. catalog supplement 1904-11, issued in May. It contains a classified list of 3,000 titles for a popular library, with notes and indexes. The supplement contains 2,975 volumes, of which useful arts and fiction, 322 each, take the lead, followed by 306 in sociology and travel. Altogether there are 372 children's books included and other subjects in proportion, according to the demand, as it has been studied and compiled during the period in which the supplement was under preparation. The greatest increase has been in useful arts, as perhaps has been the case in the use of books in the libraries. The decimal classification of the former catalogs has been followed, in the belief that the smaller libraries had not to any extent adopted the seventh edition of the D. C. The new edition of the "List of subject-headings" has been followed. The question of classification, as the editor points out, as well as that of subject-headings,

are being affected largely by the condition of the individual library.

Use of the volume will reveal its helpfulness and while doubtless many will find room to question both entries and omissions, this will always exist so long as there is a division of opinion on the needs of libraries. The volume is a timely one and shows a prodigious amount of labor, for which librarians generally owe Miss Bascom an appreciative vote of thanks. The volume is being sold by the A. L. A. Publishing Board.

Report of St. Louis Public Library

The report of the St. Louis public library this year is a new departure in documents of this kind. Instead of one pamphlet there are two, a formal report, briefer than usual, containing the usual statistical and historical information, and a readable account of the library's work, printed with separate title page, written in the style of a magazine article. Half tones are scattered throughout the text and there are running headings to catch the eye. Some of these are: "The death of a book," "A book hospital," "How we moved," "Library discipline," "Art exhibitions," "How we advertise," and "Some library indexes." Some of the titles of the pictures are: "Our guests at the library opening," "The cataloger's dream" (a play at a staff meeting), "How some readers treat books," "A library scrap book," "Distribution of readers" (a map), "A drug store station" and "Once upon a time" (children's story hour).

Dr Bostwick, the librarian, says in his preface to this account that his object has been to exclude from it tables and figures and to make it look readable, with the hope that citizens will be tempted to give it more than a cursory glance and conquer the impulse to consign it to the waste basket—an impulse apparently inseparable from the first glance at the ordinary institutional report. For the use of the library profession the formal report and the more easy-going account are bound together, paged continuously and indexed together, but the more readable account, issued separately and with

a cover of its own, is all that will be sent to persons whom it is desired to interest in the library and its work.

Dr Bostwick is of the opinion that in mingling statistics with reading matter the ordinary library report has been destroying the usefulness of both, and his attempt to unscramble them is of interest.

News from the Field East

Clarence E. Sherman, N. Y., '11-'12, was appointed assistant librarian at Amherst college and began work September 1.

Bertha E. Wood, New York, '11-'12, has been appointed general assistant in Wesleyan university library, Middletown, Ct.

Ethel B. Ketcham, B. L. S., N. Y., '04, was appointed organizer of the Boston social service library and began work September 15.

Grace Hill, B. L. S., N. Y., '12, has been appointed instructor in the department of library science at Simmons college, Boston.

Joseph L. Harrison has received the advanced degree of M. L. S. from the New York State Library. Mr Harrison was graduated from the New York State Library in 1904, since which time he has been librarian of the Providence Athenaeum, Providence, R. I. Mr Harrison was elected librarian of the Forbes library, Northampton, Mass., in the spring.

The fifty-second annual report of the Public library of Worcester, Mass., shows total number of books, 186,852. There were 403,906v. delivered for home and school use; 92,806v. were given out for reference use. At 17 factories, etc. the library has deposits of from 25 to 150 books for employes for home use; three children's deposits have from 250 to 450 volumes each at different schools for children's use. There were 11 art exhibitions attended by 2,595 persons. Play ground work at five centers increased the book circulation 250 per cent. Total expenditures \$56,375.

The Brockton (Mass.) public library reports a circulation of 197,048v., 3,482v. added and a net increase of 2,060v. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$14,944.27 and the receipts \$14,944.35. The interest on a part of the library trust funds is being allowed to accumulate to form a secondary fund for the purchase of books on colonial and local history. The latter fund now amounts to \$502.10.

A matter of importance has been the generous increase of \$35,000 in the gift of Mr. Carnegie for a library building, making the amount now available for this purpose \$110,000.

Plans are under way for a million dollar library building for Harvard university, the gift of Mrs Geo. D. Widener of Philadelphia. The gift is a memorial to her son, Harry Elkins Widener, who together with his father was lost in the Titanic disaster and who was a graduate of Harvard. He was also a collector of rare editions and his valuable collection of the same will occupy a prominent place among the Harvard collections.

Gore Hall, which has housed the college library since 1841, will be razed and in its place will be put up a fire-proof building of brick and limestone of about two and a half million volumes' capacity. Plans have been drawn by Horace Trumbauer, Philadelphia, after consultation with the officers of Harvard university.

Central Atlantic

Ethel I. Berry, N. Y., '11-'12, went to Wells college library in September, as general assistant.

Helen Myers has charge of the A. Herr Smith memorial library, Lancaster, Pa., for the year.

Mary V. Freeman, Drexel '12, has been appointed a cataloger in the Department of Agriculture library, Washington, D. C.

Margaret Whiteman, Drexel, '11, began work September 23 as assistant librarian in the Swarthmore college library, Swarthmore, Pa.

Izette Taber, Drexel '12, was married at Bar Harbor, August 22, to Alfred Victor De Forrest.

Mary Herr, Drexel, '10, has been granted a leave of absence and sails September 28 for a year's travel abroad.

Ellen F. Chamberlayne, N. Y., '09-'10, has been appointed general assistant at the Binghamton (N. Y.) public library.

The Baltimore News of August 7 announced that Dr Bernard C. Steiner, librarian of the Enoch Pratt free library of Baltimore, was to be married soon to Ethel S. Mulligan, of Yonkers, New York.

June Richardson Donnelly, N. Y., '03, has resigned the directorship of the Drexel Institute library school to accept the position of assistant teacher of library economy in the Washington Irving high school for girls, New York City.

Leta E. Adams has been appointed head of the catalog department, Public library of Rochester, New York. Miss Adams is a graduate of the University of Nebraska and the New York library school. During the past year she has been at the head of the catalog department, University of Missouri.

The following appointments have recently been made to the staff of the Public library, Rochester, New York: Edna G. Bryan, Syracuse, '04-'05, librarian asst.; Elsie M. Furst, Simmons '06-'07, catalogue department; Helen M. Mudge, catalogue department; Jessie R. Avery, New York '00-'01, and Marcella Flynn, New York '11-'12, branch assistants.

Adeline B. Zachert, who was director of the work of the children in the Louisville public library from the date of its beginning, 1905, until July, has gone to the Public library of Rochester, New York. She will be in charge of the work with children and schools and library extension. Miss Zachert, in her connection with the Louisville public library, not only did highly creditable work there, but contributed largely to the development of children's work in various localities throughout the Middle-West.

The James V. Brown library of Williamsport, Pa., O. R. Howard Thomson, librarian, reports a circulation of 10,899v.

with 21,579v. on the shelves, and 7,826 card holders. Fiction circulation, 61%. Per capita circulation, 3.48%. Attendance at lectures, etc., 5,760. Total expenditures, \$9,976; books and binding, \$2,410; salaries, \$4,965. Tables covering the first half decade of operation are added. Circulation in that time was 603,043; reference use, 101,549; lecture and art exhibition attendance, 20,066. Number of readers' cards, 17,752.

The Public library, District of Columbia, has always retained the fine money and other small collections, which have been used for supplementing the purchase of books, binding, periodicals and so on. Recently the right of the institution to this money was questioned and for a time it seemed as though the library would lose this money. Fortunately the Comptroller of the currency has decided in favor of the library, which will mean about \$5,000 a year more in its purchase fund. The full decision will be found in the annual volume of "Decisions of the comptroller of the treasury," Vol. 18.

Central

Alma Josenhans, Drexel '12, has been appointed an assistant in the Detroit (Mich.) public library.

Eleanor M. Dye, N. Y., '11-'12, has been appointed assistant librarian at Miami university library, Oxford, O.

Margaret A. Ryan, Drexel '12, has been appointed to the West Duluth Carnegie branch of the Duluth, Minn., public library.

Jessamine E. Swartwout, N. Y., '08-'09, has been engaged as assistant in the catalog department of the Newberry library, Chicago.

Wilhelmina Van der Hagen of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has been appointed librarian of the Public library, Escanaba.

A new city hall is being built at Harbor Beach, Mich., and the city jail and public library are to have quarters in the basement. The Michigan Library Commission has entered strong protest against this arrangement, but as yet nothing has been done to change the matter.

Sloan D. Watkins, Pratt, '06, has been appointed chief of the applied science department of the Public library, St. Louis.

Eleanor M. Edwards, N. Y., '11-'12, began a year's engagement as substitute cataloger at the Mercantile library of Cincinnati on September 16.

Gabriella Ackley, formerly librarian of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, has taken charge of one of the branch libraries of the Chicago public library system.

Edna Lyman, the well known lecturer on story telling for children, was married July 23 to Lee Carnahan Scott. Mrs Scott will continue her lecture work.

Ruth F. Eliot, B. L. S., N. Y., '11, resigned her position as cataloger at the University of Minnesota library, to join the staff of the A. L. A. Booklist, Madison, Wis.

The report of the public library at Oak Park, Illinois, shows an increased use of 6,000v., and circulation of 106,530v., with 6,000v. on the shelves; 1,568 pictures were circulated.

Esther Straus, for several years head of the children's department of the Cincinnati public library, was married June 27 to Dr Henry Englander of the Hebrew Theological Institute, Cincinnati.

Mary E. Baker, B. L. S., N. Y., '08, resigned her position as head cataloger at Bryn Mawr university library to succeed Leta E. Adams as head of the catalog department of the University of Missouri.

Jesse Cunningham, N. Y., '10, has resigned his position as librarian of the Municipal reference branch of the St. Louis public library to become librarian of the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla.

The State library commission of Nebraska was given authority by the last legislature of that state, to have charge of the libraries in the various state institutions. The commission has taken up the work with the greatest interest.

The annual report of the Public library of Fremont, Nebraska, records a circulation of 33,890v., an increase of

8,031 for the year. Number of books in the library, 7,613; readers' cards in use, 1,329.

The fifth annual report of the Missouri library commission contains an account of the work for 1911. Reports on special libraries, the traveling library work, work with schools, report of the summer library school, and other details are given attention.

The resignation of Purd B. Wright, librarian of the Public library of Kansas City, was tendered August 1. The many friends of Mr Wright in the library field will regret exceedingly to learn that this step was taken on account of ill-health of some months' standing.

The annual report of the Public library of Decatur, Ill., records a total circulation of 102,431v., with 32,389v. on the shelves. The total number of cards now in force is 7,261, of which 1,924 were added during the past year. March was the best library month. The number of books sent to the bindery, 2,000; number of books repaired in library, 3,090; receipts, \$10,625; expenditures, \$9,432; salaries, \$4,473; books, \$2,009; binding, \$969.

A library has been started at White River, Mellette County, South Dakota, for supplying traveling libraries to the region about. The library will be housed in the telephone exchange building and will be free to the citizens of the town, homesteaders of the surrounding country and the Indians of the Rosebud Indian reservation. White River is 38 miles from a railroad center and has only been in existence a few months, but the progressive spirit is very marked in its efforts.

A "library car" was sent out in connection with the Farmers' Institute train from the Michigan Agricultural college in the summer. An exhibit car was filled with books and pictures, such as are sent out in the loan collections to schools and small libraries to be kept for six months from the Michigan state library. A coach was used as an auditorium, and the State-librarian, Mrs. Spencer, gave 20 to 30 minute talks on the books to the

visitors who came to the train, who were then turned loose to examine the books and pictures.

Mrs Spencer reports a very successful trip and is enthusiastic over the good results which she expects to reap from the exhibit.

The thirty-eighth annual report of Public library of Galesburg, Ill., records a year of growth and increased use of the library. Circulation reached 146,409v. (6.6 per capita), the number of card-holders was over 3.5 of population. The library has completed its first decade of service in its new building. The increase of number of books in ten years is 56%, the increase of circulation 68%. Two sunshine libraries for the use of children physically unable to come to the library were given to the children's room in memory of the first librarian. Each case contains about 40 books, ranging from primers and picture books for the very little folks to books of different classes for boys and girls 15 years old.

A recent resolution passed by the Library Board of Kansas City contains the following:

Resolved, That Mrs Carrie W. Whitney be given a leave of absence on regular salary till November 30, 1912, at which time her employment as assistant librarian shall terminate; that Frances A. Bishop be transferred from her position as second assistant librarian to that of superintendent of a branch library, and that she be given a leave of absence until assigned to a branch library; be it further

Resolved, That Mrs Cassandra Warner be and she is hereby appointed head of the reference department of the library until the further orders of the board.

Mrs Whitney was librarian of the public library from March, 1881, to July, 1910, since which time she has been assistant librarian.

The annual report of the Public library of Marinette, Wis., records the expenditure of \$4,803 (salaries for library services, \$1,899; books and periodicals, \$1,263). The circulation is now 49,865, with 13,620 v. on the shelves; the number of borrowers, 5,301.

Use of the library is taken up in the regular school work of the eighth grades. Lessons were given last year in the use

of the card catalog, periodical indexes and important reference books. Over 1,500 books were used in connection with the school work during the year.

A branch has been established in a store through which 2,332 books were circulated.

In response to a strong demand for a Children's library and reading room in the Chicago academy of science, one of the rooms in the museum has been furnished as a children's reading room, and about 700 books have been selected as a nucleus. Appropriate periodicals and a picture collection, in part for exhibition on the bulletin board and in part for study at the tables, will also be included. Stereoscopic views in geographical studies in foreign lands for illustrating the agricultural and industrial activities of various parts of the world are amply provided. The books are carefully selected. A few are of a somewhat technical nature, although most of them are in non-technical language. A few biographies of the great scientists, several historical sketches of the progress in pure and applied science, stories based on natural history, studies and accounts of explorations which are instructive along scientific lines have been selected. Mary A. Hardman, a member of the academy staff, who has been offering courses of instruction to children at the academy for the last two years, has been appointed librarian.

South

Mrs Philip L. Allen, B. L. S., N. Y., '11, has been engaged for the year as librarian of the John B. Stetson university, Deland, Fla.

Ione Armstrong, Illinois 1911, for the past year librarian at Fort Smith, Ark., has been elected librarian of the Public library at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mrs Dailey, who has been librarian at Council Bluffs for a number of years, will take charge of the reference department.

A gift of 700v. of new books for the children's room was presented to the Ft. Smith (Ark.) public library recently by an anonymous friend.

A reception was held for the moth-

ers, teachers and children at the library and the books were in place for examination.

Through the co-operation of the Library Board and the local chapter of the D. A. R., a children's room was opened in June, in the Albuquerque public library. The room is entirely separate from those used by the adult readers, so rules for absolute quiet have been dispensed with; it is open three hours daily and an hour Saturday afternoons is given up to reading or telling stories. A number of table games are the chief delight of the children; these may be played at any time the room is open. The games are much more popular than the books but faith in the interest created by mere attendance and contact with the books, is strong for future benefit.

Pacific coast

Elizabeth R. Topping, N. Y., '09-'10, resigned her position as librarian in charge of the North Albina branch of the Portland library association, to become librarian of the public library at Marshfield, Ore.

Mrs Karen M. Jacobson, who has spent the past year organizing for the State library board of Utah, will take charge of the catalog department of the Public library of Spokane, Wash., October 1.

Della F. Northey, Illinois, '11, has taken charge of the County library, Hood River, Oregon.

Ernestine Heslop, Drexel '12, has been appointed librarian of the West End branch of the Portland library association, Portland, Oregon.

Maud R. Macpherson, formerly a Wisconsin library worker, but for some time librarian of Hoquiam, Wash., has been appointed chief assistant in the State library of Washington.

Josephine Meissner, B. L. S., Illinois, '06, for the last five years head of the circulation department in the University of Washington library and for the past year instructor in library economy, resigned Sept. 1 to be married to Arthur J. Quigley of Seattle.

Roxana G. Johnson, B. L. S., Illinois, '09, has been appointed head of circulation in the University of Washington library and a member of the teaching staff in the department of library economy.

Professor Albert S. Wilson, for some time connected with the Illinois library school has resigned his position to become librarian of the State college of Washington at Pullman. He succeeds Asa Don Dickinson, who has gone to New York in the service of a book house.

The Public library of Spokane, Washington, reports a gift of \$70,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, for two branch library buildings.

The work for the past year gave considerable increase over previous years. Circulation amounted to 315,734 volumes. The expenditure was \$41,929, of which \$16,245 was for books, periodicals and bindings, and \$16,749 for salaries. There were 11,055 new names registered and 15,315 new books were added.

The eighteenth annual report of the A. K. Smiley public library, Redlands, California, records a circulation for the past year of 94,784v., with 21,689v. on the shelves. New registration 1059, total 5,408. Receipts, \$15,511. Expenditures, \$9,464. (Salaries, \$4,818; books, \$1,575; binding, \$484; periodical subscription, \$440). The pay collection of fiction was instituted in January. Fiction constitutes 64% of the total circulation. Ardena M. Chapin is librarian.

An additional gift of \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie has been expended in altering and enlarging the building of the public library of Pomona, Cal. Two wings have been thrown out to the rear. The basement has been extended into the space under these wings and under the court between them. The whole basement, new and old, has been finished for use. A museum room has been added on the second story. The basement accommodates the reference department, a committee and conversation room, store-rooms, staff room with kitchen, furnace

and packing rooms. The main floor is devoted to the circulating departments, adult and juvenile, and to reading rooms, a rest room for women, and work room. Intercommunicating telephones are installed on all three floors. The most radical change made is from direct to indirect illumination. It is too early to say anything about comparative cost of running, but the increased beauty and comfort are unquestioned.

On July 15 the library board invited the city officials to a private inspection of the remodeled building. On the following day a public reception was held, with the whole building thrown open to all comers. On July 17, the usual activities of the library were resumed. On account of the enlargement, the staff has been increased one-third.

The annual report of the Seattle public library shows a gain of 22,282 in the number of volumes, a total of 150,591. There are 438 agencies for distribution of books, including six branch libraries, three deposit stations, 25 fire engine houses, 386 school rooms and five play grounds. There are 45,120 registered borrowers, over 19 per cent of the population, not including the children who borrow from the school collection. Of the registered borrowers 23 per cent are juvenile. A total circulation of 772,374 volumes was reached. The increase was nearly double the previous year, though books are now loaned for 28 instead of 14 days. The Newark charging system was substituted for the Brown. A special collection has been placed in the branch library near the mill district. Three children's librarians were added to the branch staff. Tungsten lamps have been put in the place of Nernst lamps. Mr Carnegie has given \$70,000 for two more branches. A large room on the top floor of the main building has been turned into a reading room for technology and fine arts. The report discusses the cost of circulating a book in rather a unique fashion.

Canada

Lillian Smith, B. A., of the Washington Heights branch of the New York

public library, has accepted the position of head of the work among children in connection with the Toronto public library. Miss Smith is an honor graduate of Toronto university and a graduate of the Carnegie institute of Pittsburg. There promises to be a great development of this work in Toronto, especially in connection with the new branch library in the Dovercourt section of the city, where a well equipped children's room and a garden will afford a greater opportunity for service to the community.

Edna Poole, B. A., who for the past two years has been jointly with Miss Barnstead in charge of the cataloging department in the public library of Toronto, has resigned. Miss Poole came to the library from the Princeton University library soon after Mr Locke assumed charge of the Toronto library. Last year she was president of the Toronto public library association, and with Miss Barnstead, who came with her from Princeton, is responsible for the Canadian expansion of the Dewey Decimal classification used by the Toronto library, and which has evoked so much favorable comment.

Foreign

The twenty-third annual report of the public libraries of the city and county borough of Belfast, Ireland, records nearly 1,000 increase in borrowers' tickets and nearly 10,000 increase in the total issue of books. A series of public lectures were given on Wednesday evenings, with a total attendance of 1,833 persons. There were 59,133v. used in the reference room and 497,361v. circulated. An interesting record in the reference room was that of the ages of the readers from 16 to 20, 7,157; 21 to 30, 8,133; 31 to 40, 2,865; 41 to 50, 1,052; 51 to 60, 340; 61 to 70, 546; 71 and over, 209; ages not stated, 4,302.

The annual report of the Public library of Norwich, England, records the appointment as librarian in the past year, of George A. Stephen, Fellow of the Library association, and the author of books and articles on library administration. Mr. Stephen was

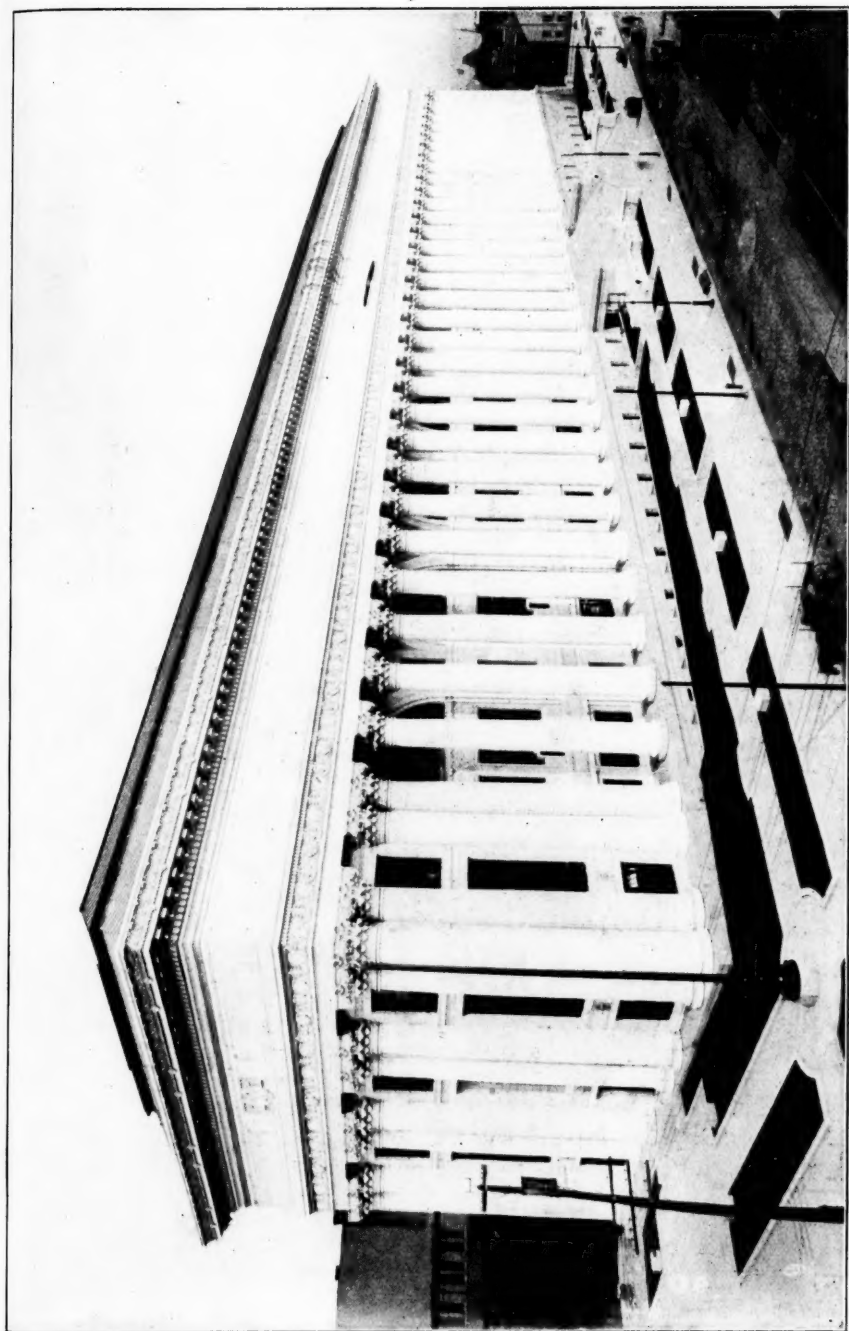
formerly sub-librarian of the St. Pancras public libraries, London. Under Mr Stephen the library is being re-organized. New rules for the management of the library affecting service and hours of opening were put into practice. Conditions of borrowing books were simplified as much as possible. Considerable repairing and alterations were effected in the library building.

The annual report of the Public libraries of Nottingham, England, J. Potter Briscoe, librarian, urges the necessity for providing further accommodations both in the central library and the branches. Four new branches are greatly needed. Number of volumes, 139,479; 615,698 v. were issued for home reading and use in the reading rooms; 344,586 v. were issued through district libraries and schools. A number of catalogs for various departments of the library were issued during the year. Percentage of fiction was 60 per cent, as against 64 per cent last year.

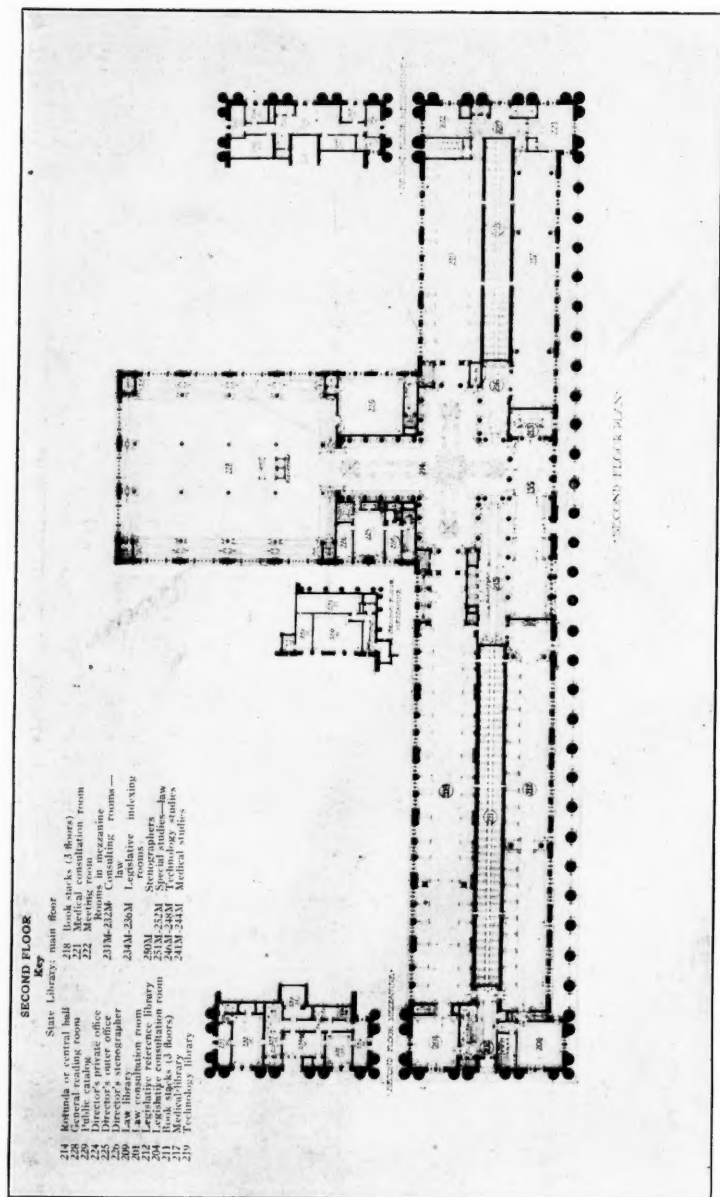
The picture of the real bookseller has often been drawn from life—the man who actually loves books, and delights to handle them and to discuss them with an appreciative purchaser. A well-stocked and intelligently managed book-shop may be regarded as an important public institution. It deserves consideration and support beyond that accorded to most mercantile enterprises. . . . It is worth our while to buy at the good book-shop, even if we occasionally miss a bargain in cheap reprints, shop-worn or shoddy bindings, or cut-rate novels.

The great truth that man shall not live by bread alone applies to the buyers quite as much as to the makers of books.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

For Sale—Collector's library of 5,000 volumes, including first editions and rare Americana. Catalog on application. A. H. Sanford, 532 West avenue, S. La Crosse, Wis.



New York State Education Building



N. Y. State Education Building—The new home of the N. Y. State Library and Library School.
Second floor outline, showing form and extent of the three floors.